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VOL. XX NO. 257 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

GROWING SUPPORT FOR HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE

VICTORY FOR GOVT'S TACTICS ?

Unqualified Acceptance Of Invitation By Sir P. Thakurdas And Mr. Kelkar

WHY MR JINNAH AND LIBERALS ARE EXCLUDED FROM R. T. C.

The unqualified acceptance of the R.T.C. invitations by Sir P. Thakurdas and Mr. Kelkar has taken the Assembly circles by surprise.

The presumption had been that the invitees would attach conditions like "Gandhiji's release," to the acceptance of the invitations and that Government refusing them, had got an alternative list of names ready.

This surprising decision of the two leaders according to some M.L.A.'s can be claimed as "a victory for Delhi official tactics."

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Some of the reasons for omissions and commissions in the third Round Table Conference list are available as this subject has been the chief topic of discussion among the members of the Legislative Assembly who are up for the Select Committee meeting. While there is no doubt that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India were keen to extend invitations to persons, like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, their acceptance of offer was as much a surprise to the official circles here as it was to the non-officials.

SURPRISE FOR DELHI.

When the invitations were issued the presumption was that they would either be refused or that some conditions like the release of Mahatma Gandhi would be attached to it; and that Government would not accept these and keep alternative names ready. But the unqualified acceptance of the invitation was certainly not anticipated. And now that it has come Delhi, claims it a victory for its tactics.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's name appeared in most of the lists prepared before the Ordinance Bill was voted on, in the Assembly, but thereafter, his name disappeared. The Government is, however, being pressed hard to nominate a labour representative.

JINNAH'S OMISSION.

Mr. Jinnah's omission is explained by the fact that he is out of touch with India. The suggestion that this was due to any misunderstanding between him and Lord Willingdon as Governor of Bombay, is, of course, repudiated.

On the other hand, Mr. Jinnah's supporters are urging that H. H. the Aga Khan is much less in touch with India and has always been out of India, and that Mr. Jinnah's claim was supreme, as he is the author of 14 points and as a politician of standing in fact it is recalled that when the first delegation left for the Round Table Conference, Fazli Hussain took particular care to issue private instructions to the Muslim delegates to select H.H. Aga Khan and not Mr. Jinnah as their leader.

NATIONALISTS' VIEW.

The Nationalist Circles are not unhappy over Mr. Jinnah's exclusion, as they feel that Mr. Jinna would now be able to express his views independently and critically, as Mr. Jinnah has politically been always in favour of responsibility at the centre, and communally has always hoped for the introduction of the Joint Electorates. They expect that this slur might egg Mr. Jinnah on to return to India, stand for his Independent programme and rally all the enlightened Muslims under his banner.

Mr. Ghuznavi's selection to the London Conference has, it is understood, been made under the directions from H.H. Aga Khan who has, apparently, greater influence with the Secretary of State for India in these matters than Delhi.

LIBERAL EXCLUSION.

The explanation of the exclusion of Liberals from the delegation given here is that as the British Government would not be ready to part with any element of responsibility at the Centre without federation, only such persons be selected as would stand by the Federal principle at all cost.

THEIR "CONSPICUOUS PUBLIC SERVICE" IGNORED

W. I. N. Liberals' "Great Regret" At Their Exclusion From R. T. C.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held this evening the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association note with great regret that fair and adequate representation has not been accorded to the Liberal Party in the selection of delegates to the Round Table Conference. The list so far published includes only one who owes allegiance to the Liberal Party ad even in his case his selection may be due to his representing also other interests. It is surprising that Government should have virtually ignored the Liberal Party which is a non-communal political party working on constitutional principles and comprises men who have rendered conspicuous public services and which party by 'ts representation which numbered about thirteen at the last two conferences made an effecti e contribution to the deliberations.—A. P.

EUROPE WOULD BE CONVERTED TO FASCISM !

MUSSOLINI ON ITS STRENGTH

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Milan.—Amnesty to the political enemies of Fascism was promised by Signor Mussolini in a speech here. Signor Mussolini prophesied that Europe would be converted to Fascism within 10 years and declared that Fascism would give further proof of its strength by an act of generosity towards "those deluded people who, tried by futile words, to stem the movement of the whole people."

Signor Mussolini added, we will not demobilise defence force until enemies, especially those abroad, paid deference to "Fait Accompli" of Fascism.

MALAVIYAJI LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya leaves for Calcutta by tomorrow's Punjab Mail.—A.P.

Gandhi Ashram Inmate Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

Chaganlal Joshi, an inmate of Gandhiji's Asram was arrested today from the Ashram for breach of notice of the district magistrate, served on him under the Special Powers Ordinance asking him to leave Ahmedabad district.—A.P.

PERAMBUR STRIKE STIFFENS

CLERKS' MEMORIAL TO AGENT

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The strike in Locomotive and Carriage Workshops at Perambur continues. Anglo-Indian workmen expecting those who struck work yesterday are attending workshops as usual.

A large number of clerks attached to the Loco Works Managers Office, Carriage Works Office and Time Office joined the strike today. They have submitted a memorial to the Agent appealing to him to do his best to terminate the strike. It is reported that the Union has received messages of support from S. I. R. and B. N. R. Workers Unions, while the Hubli, Bangalore and Arkonam workshops are stated to be restive.

Addressing the workers at the Union premises, Mr. Giri said that he had hopes that the administration would find its way to ease the situation by acceding to the Unions reasonable request.—A. P.

EXCELLENT DIWALI GIFT

Bumper Number Of Bombay Samachar

The Divali Number of the "Bombay Samachar" is out to-day. It is notable for its artistic pictures and the variety and high standard of its contributions.

DON'T FAIL TO SECURE A COPY

"SWADESHI WILL TAKE US NEARER THE GOAL"

Mrs Motilal's Fervent Appeal

A fervent exhortation to the people of Bombay to push forward Swadeshi to the exclusion of all foreign articles was made by Mrs. Motilal Nehru, in declaring open a Swadeshi Exhibition at Ram Baug, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay on Wednesday evening. Swadeshi, she said, was an important weapon in their armoury, and by pushing forward Swadeshi Indians would march towards their goal.

Thousands of persons visited the exhibition which has been arranged by the Bombay Students' Social League, an organisation of school and college students which came into existence only a fortnight ago.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF NEHRUS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the League, in requesting Mrs. Motilal to declare the exhibition open, commended to the youth the example of the Nehru family, one and all of whom devoted their lives to the service of their motherland. He paid an eloquent tribute to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, who fought for his country till he breathed his last. (Cheers.). He complimented the League, especially the girl members, for organising the exhibition in so short a time, and invited the public to make all their Diwali purchases from the exhibition.

GO FULL STEAM AHEAD.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, in the course of her address, declared that the Swadeshi movement was part of the great national awakening in the country. She said the thousands of Indians now in jail would be sorry if they were to know that the Swadeshi spirit was not going full steam ahead. The spirit of Swadeshi, she said, must not be allowed to wane.

She saw evidence of the waning of the Swadeshi spirit. "It makes my heart sick" she remarked. Were they going to allow Swadeshi to slacken its pace when so many young men had made tremendous sacrifices for that gospel? She made a fervent appeal to every Indian, man and woman, to use hundred per cent Swadeshi to the exclusion of all foreign articles.

HOW TO BE NEARER GOAL.

In conclusion, she said that in their determination to place the interests of their country above everything else, lay the path for freedom. By pushing forward Swadeshi which was an important weapon in their armoury they were certainly marching nearer the goal, which they all desired to reach.

To the cries of "Pandit Jawaharlal-ki Jai" and other slogans which greeted the conclusion of the speech, Mrs. Motilal Nehru retorted: "If only young men were inspired by the love of their Motherland, they can create lakhs of Jawaharlals in this country."

The exhibition which is composed of over 50 stalls offering for sale all kinds of Indian-made articles, will remain open for eight days.

GOLD FAMINE IN INDIA LIKELY ?

DELHI DEALERS FEELING NERVOUS

Rich Persons' Opportunity

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Enquiries made in the Bullion Market show that there is a general impression that if the present demand for gold continues, and prices for gold go still higher up, there will be a gold famine in India. Owing to uncertainty, Delhi dealers are feeling nervous, and those who had over-sold were obliged to cover at a loss.

There is a fair demand for gold with less offering. Little gold is now coming into the market, as distress gold. It appears that gold which has been offered during the last four or five days is that which wealthy people are selling with a view to taking advantage of the present prices, and with an eye to buy it back when prices go down, which they apparently think would happen.

Gold prices in Delhi have now touched Rs. 30-12-0 per tola, while the rate for Sovereign is Rs. 19-8-each. There has been a rise of twelve annas per cent in the price of silver, but it is anticipated that silver will be hardly affected by the rise in the price of gold, due to the large quantity of stock and the negligible demand for it.—A. P.

"UNSOUND AND UNWORKABLE MONETARY SCHEME

Lord Melchett On "Reform Revolution"

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The whole monetary scheme now-a-days is not only unsound, but also unworkable, according to Lord Melchett in his new book "Modern Money," constituting a scathing attack on economic "fallacies."

He advocates a "managed" double currency, sovereign for internal purposes and sterling for foreign exchange, and also expansion of the guaranteed credit against national industrial resources.

The book elaborates the proposal that Lord Melchett will shortly submit to the House of Lords, namely an economic Council with supreme control over industrial matters appointed by Parliament, comprising representatives of banks. Parliament manufacturers, Trades Union Council and Universities.

Lord Melchett contends that the scheme, as far as Britain is concerned, provides the only answer to the problem with which the world is faced, namely "reform or revolution."—Reuter's Special.

QUIT AHMEDABAD IN 24 HOURS !

Dt. Magistrate's Order On Saurashtra Press Manager

(From A Correspondent)

AMRELI, Oct. 26

Mr. Manekla Dave, General Manager, Saurashtra Press was served with order under Special Powers Ordinance by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad to leave the district of Ahmedabad within 24 hours.

It is understood, the order has been issued as a consequence of unfurling the National flag in the "Saurastra office the possession of which has been restored to the Saurashtra institution. National flag flew for the last seven years at the Saurashtra office and was pulled down in January last by police when the buildings were taken possession of by the Government under the Ordinance.

LUCKNOW ACHIEVEMENT, HAPPY SIGN OF TIMES

Bombay Council Muslim Leader Decides To Join Unity Conference

MAY ALLAHABAD PROVE HARBINGER OF GREATER SETTLEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

In a statement to the Associated Press Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhuto, M. L. C., leader of the Bombay Muslim Council Party. ..says:—

"I have received an invitation from Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sheikh Abdul Majid to join the proposed Hindu-Muslim-Sikh.. Conference at Allahabad on November 5. The Muslim Council party, which had welcomed the offer for participation in the Lucknow Conference subsequently decided by a majority of votes not to attend that Conference simply because some Hindu leaders expressed views somewhat unconcillatory, but nevertheless there was a strong group in the Bombay Council which ..favoured the idea of an all-round amicable settlement. Since then Lucknow Conference has finished its labours. Its decisions have paved the path for a settlement between all communities. In response to the invitation of Pandit Malaviya himself, the Lucknow Conference has appointed a Committee to negotiate with representatives of sister communities, upon which I have also been invited to serve on behalf of my Province.

A GOOD AUGURY.

I belive that the Muslim unanimity achieved at Lucknow in a happy sign of the times, and Malaviyaji's suggestions for a Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Conference shows the anexiety of the other side also for bridging the gulf that separates the various communities at the present moment. I am aware of the feeling of the people of my province who are intensely anxious that some sort of amicable settlement may be arrived at between the two great communities which must automatically decide the future of their Province as well.

HARBINGER OF GREATER SETTLEMENT.

The situation has completely changed to the good of India as a whole, and I have decided to join the Conference at Allahabad in the hope that Allahabad may prove a harbinger of a greater settlement between England and India."—A. P.

UNITY TALKS PROGRESS

Shaukat Ali And Others At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived here this morning and is staying at the Annand Bhawan. Maulana Shaukat Ali and his son also arrived here from Delhi and were received at the station by Pandit Govind Malaviya and Dr. Syed Mahmood. The Maulana is staying at the Anand Bhawan which he visits for the first time after several years.

Talks between the leaders which commenced this morning, are continuing. Among those present are M. Fazlul Haq, a delegate to the third Round Table Conference.

Conversations are being held behind closed doors in the residence of Pandit Malaviya.—A.P.

'Situation Full Of Hope'

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Leaders will begin to reassemble from 1st November for the conference on 3rd November The situation is full of hope.-A.P

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL

Wales Beat Scotland

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In Football International at Edinburgh, to-day, Wales beat Scotland by five goals to two.—Reuter.

Shaukat Ali's Invitation To Muslim Leaders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

According to information available here Mr. Shaukat Ali has issued invitations to-day to the following Muslim leaders requesting them to reach Allahabad by November 2 to take part in the Hindu-Muslim conversations which begin there on November 3:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khaliq Uzaman, Dr. Syed Mahmood, Akram Khan, Seth Yaqub Hasan of Muslim Nationalist Party, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi Nawab Ismail Khan, Sheed

STOP PRESS

(See Page 8)

Surawardi of Khilafat Organisation, Sirdar Suleman Kassem Mitha, Yunushindaday of Muslim Committee of Bombay. Syed Murtuza Sahib, Saith Yusffaiz of Madras, Raja Mian Ahmed Shah, Barrister of N. W. F. P. Maulana Husain Ahmed of Jamaitululema, Delhi, Maulana Mazharduddin of Jamiatululema Cawnpore; Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Dawood Ghaznavi, Malik Feroz Khan Noon from Punjab; Shafi Daoodi, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Raja Sahib of Saleempore of Muslim Conference; Yusuf Shareef, Barrister from C. P. Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan from Baluchistan. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto from Sind. Shah Maswood Ahmed, Syed Abdul Azeez, Barrister from Bihar; Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Hon'ble Mushir Husain Kidwai from U. P. Sir Mohamed Yakub of Muslim League.—A. P.

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A 5699

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P R 8263

WANTED—Men and women whom life has beaten who have striven hard but failed whom life is misery. Who are in utter distress to communicate in confidence and without obligation to "SUFI EL-DERVESH" the Great Spiritualist, Astrologer and Occultist. Post Box No. 653, Bombay.
P R8286

RECOUP BUREAU CO. have pleasure to inform interested public that daily will issue cards of Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, Rs. 10/25 cards are under Penalty of Rs. 2 5 respectively. Rs. 25 card contains one forecast to follow three days only, failing Rs. 40 refund Weekly card of Rs. 10 a speciality. For full particular see us Immediately in our new Office, 2nd floor, 167, Hornby Road, opp Empire Cinema.
P R8284

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T R 5641

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IF ANY HONEST PERSON can SUPPLY FOOD and give room for lodging in Bombay for me, please write suggesting charges, etc., to T. A. PERERA. Yogiyana, Ceylon.
N R 8260

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, which was adjourned on 13th October, 1932, are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1932 at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1932.
5698

Notice To Consignees

S.S "ALASKA MARU."
CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th October, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the under signed within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 383 of 1932.

Re: DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI THAKKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwadi Cavel Street, formerly doing business as a Cotton Merchant in partnership with Bai MOTIBAI, wife of Jiwandas Damodar, under the name and style of Dharamsey Madhowji & Co. at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market till October, 1931, and since then a manager in the employ of Laladhar Rattansey, mortgagee in possession of the said Dharamsey Madhowji & Co., till 20th July, 1932, and now unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of February, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application

Dated this 25th day of October 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5711

AUCTION SALES

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BONAFIDE SALE of valuable household furniture at Jannati Terrace (opp. Ordnance Quarters), Wodehouse Road, Colaba, on SUNDAY, the 30th October, 1932, at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) the property of a European gentleman, leaving Bombay comprising dining table and chairs, Jacobean sideboard and dinner waggon, Chesterfield leather lined suite, palm stands, silver show case, cabinets, engravings, rich carpets, screens, office writing table, electric table and ceiling fans, iron bedsteads mirror and panel door cupboards by Deoji Kanji, chest of drawers, chival glass dressing table, marble top washing table, rich glassware and crockery and similar other household articles.

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NEED OF SWADESHI

Relief Of Unemployment

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 24.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived here yesterday to open the "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition," which is held on the Murarji Maidan by the Sholapur "Buy Indian League." Mr. Kelkar left for Poona by the night Express.

Mr. Vaikunthlal S. Thakore, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the exhibition, in the course of his speech said:—

To protect the industries and manufactures of the country, to stop the increasing unemployment, to maintain the poor population of this poor country by giving it some sort of employment sufficient to maintain itself; in short the task of improving the economic condition of the country is not the work of one leader or one community, but of all whether they be Hindus or Muslims, Parsis, Jews or Europeans.

POVERTY OF COUNTRY.

I shall give you an idea as to how far poverty has increased by quoting figures. The average annual income of an Indian has been put down by a Royal Commission at Rs. 100. In this average is included the income of zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, rich merchants, mill agents, priests, Government officers and persons of my type. Thus if we calculate the average monthly income of the poor people at Rs. 4 the figure will not be wrong. We are a debtor country and hence to preserve our credit we have to pay off the accumulated debts. We cannot repudiate these debts, and hence we have either to export more raw materials or remit gold and silver from our hordings.

During the last three years prices of raw materials throughout the world have been going down. The export trade of India which during the year 1929-30 was worth 310 crores of rupees was reduced by 31-32 to 153 crores. Similarly the import trade was reduced from 240 crores to 126 crores of rupees during the same period. If one were to make additions and subtractions, one would think that India was growing richer. If that were a fact where was the necessity during the last one year and a half to export gold worth crores of rupees? The fact is we are a debtor nation. The salaries of the foreigners and their pensions, the expenses of bringing the English army and taking it back home, the expenses of India Office, interest on loans amounting to crores of rupees these and other similar expenses take away from here a huge amount. Since we could not meet our liabilities by the value of goods exported, we had to send out gold instead to make up the deficit. In the official year ending March 1932, gold worth 61 crores left the Indian shores; and thereafter till now more than Rs. 30.00.00.000 worth gold has been exported. It is a very grave question as to how long this state of things should be allowed to continue. You may call this question either political or economic as you please.

INDUSTRIES.

There are about two or three ways to prevent this catastrophe. One is that we should try to grow in greater proportion all the exportable raw materials, whether it be in the form of corns, cotton or jute, seeds or mineral products. If instead of exporting raw materials to distant countries, it were possible to change the greater part of them to finished articles, by which we can manage our requirements, there would be nothing like it. Thereby we shall be increasing the prosperity of the country. Millions of our Indian brethren will be engaged in profitable trade and industry, and we shall be able to re-establish in our motherland skilled arts and crafts. Till we acquire that happy position, it is absolutely essential that we do without any and every unnecessary foreign article.

DICTATING UNTO DEATH

Man Who "Kept Going" With A Broken Back

AUCKLAND (Zealand), (By Mail).

A man calmly dictated notes on business matters after being fatally injured in a motor car accident, and would not allow himself to be taken away on a stretcher until he had finished.

This man, Mr. William Thirlwell Routledge, an important official of the Auckland Acclimatisation Society, broke his spine when his car skidded and overturned.

He was making a tour of inspection at the time, and when helpers arrived he insisted, although he was paralysed, that they should take down a report of his observations.

Then he was taken to hospital, where he died.—Reuter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Greta Garbo Begins Her Career

STORY OF HER CHILDHOOD

The extracts from M. Peter Joel's story Greta Garbo's childhood published in the current number of the "Screen Book" should be of great interest to the devotees who crowd the theatres of the world.

The girl grows more mature. She has put away the dolls, and there are school books to attend to, but the love of pretending is as strong as ever. Stronger, perhaps.

The little courtyard is still her playground; still the center of all her dreams, her ambitions, her hopes. It has now become a stage, for here she gathers other children for dramatic games. She tells them how to stand, what to do. She flys here and there, laughing, happy, eager.

"You are the mother," she instructs. "And you are the father, any you are the little brother....."

In a circle of children—and older people—the games are acted out. Childish imagination, and childish love of make-believe. But with one mind dominating the whole.

EXPLODES INTO FAME.

Again the years pass. The girl sits now, on a summer evening, in a little open air theatre near her home, watching actors and actresses portray their roles.

She is intent, interested. It is more than pleasure for her. It is the expression of an urge that she has within herself.

A few years more. Friends of the girl learn that she is taking part in motion pictures, and they are not surprised. They expected something like that. They talk about the afternoons and evenings in the little courtyard, and nod their heads knowingly.

Still later. And Greta's career explodes into fame. She leaves Stockholm, leaves the little courtyard, the parks, and the shady walks, but she comes back to her home city on long strips of celluloid. In darkened theatres the people with whom she played as a child watch her interpret life for them. And her childhood friends applaud, and remark that they are not surprised that Greta should become famous.

For if one thing is certain about Greta Garbo, it is that she is living out a childhood ambition. A realization that she wanted nothing in life so much as a chance to act.

I sat with her brother in the veranda cafe of the famous Grand hotel in Stockholm. To our right, across a canal, was the royal castle, a warm silhouette in the sunlight. Straight ahead, a mass of rooftops, pointed and pyramiding, was the section of the city were Garbo was born. Three tables away, in a corner of the cafe, sat the crown prince of Sweden with a party of friends.

The whole setting was symbolical of the Stockholm that Garbo must love, in her natural role of Stockholmer.

I suggested to her brother that it was strange—or at least interesting—that his sister should attain her present fame as an actress.

Her brother, who is seven years her senior, good-looking, charming in manner and speech, shook his head. His blue eyes lighted up, and he smiled.

"Yes, I suppose it is strange."

He toyed with a cigarette.

"And still I'm not surprised. When she was young you couldn't help but believe in her. You couldn't help but have confidence in her. I speak as her brother, of course,but there was something about her that made you have faith in her."

"But how did she happen to choose a theatrical career? Who ih by accident or did she have that idea for a long time?"

Garbo's brother smiled.

"She always wanted to act. Even when she was very young." He spread his hands. "It was just in her, I guess."

GUIDING AMBITION.

We talked, then, about careers; about the way that some people hew their way through to success with a guiding ambition to help them. Again I made mention of his sister's career, and this time it brought forth a beautiful bit of sentiment.

"Sometimes it does seem strange that she should be as popular as you say she is. You see, I can't help but think of her as my little sister. It's difficult for me to think of her as a famous person. She will always be, to me, my little sister, in whom I couldn't help but believe."

In all of this there was a natural modesty, a charm of manner, blended with intelligent understanding, that was pleasing. For Garbo's brother, known here as Swen Gustafsson, is an interesting person. He is married to a girl born in America, has travelled on the continent, but has yet to visit the United States.

But this, after all, was Garbo's brother, a member of her family. I determined to talk to someone else who knew Garbo as a child. In the house at 32 Blekingegatan, where Garbo was born and where she spent her childhood, I talked with Mrs. Emanuel Lonn, who remembers well when a girl who was christened Greta was born in the next apartment to her own.

Mrs. Lonn, short, heavy-set, was nursing a sick husband, and she was distraught about his condition, but her kind blue eyes lighted up at the mention of Garbo.

"Yes, I remember her well."

I asked some questions about Garbo's childhood.

Mrs. Lonn sighed as she let her mind wander back.

"She was always so happy and full of life. She spent many hours here in my apartment and I liked her very much. Everybody liked her. They couldn't help it."

Mrs. Lonn sighed again.

'I'm not surprised that she has become so successful. It was in her to be an actress. You couldn't help but know that when she was young....."

Mrs. Lonn pointed toward the little courtyard, serene in the morning sun.

"She used to get all the children together out there. And how the children liked her. That was when she was a little older. They came from all around to have Greta teach them how to play games. And you could tell then that she was a born actress.

"She knew then, I think, that she wanted to be an actress. She mentioned it to me many times. She was so fond of pretending in her games, and she was always so happy and gay. You couldn't help but love her. And she was so pretty....."

HONEST SENTIMENT.

Here, too, was honest sentiment, delivered in the Swedish language in the hallway of the quaint, romantic old house that was Garbo's first home. A few feet from the door that for a number of years was the entrance to Garbo's home. By a stairway with stone steps, which resounded many times to the echo of Garbo's footsteps as she came and went on her way to school or play.

Mrs. Lonn was busy, and she had many things to think of, with her husband ill. But it cheered her to even think and talk about Garbo; to discuss the little girl who tasted her cookies on baking day. I got the impression that Garbo would have left an indelible impression on the people who knew her as a child, regardless of whether she had become famous as an actress.

For the people here in Stockholm who knew Garbo as a child, as a young girl, do not begrudge her the place she has attained as one of Sweden's national figures. The sentiment among such people is genuine, inspiringly honest.

The house at 32 Blekingegatan is interesting. Through high wood doors you proceed into a hallway, from which steps lead off to the right and left. The hallway then carries through into the courtyard. The stairs have banisters worn smooth by many hands. The various apartments have shiny brass nameplates on the doors.

Leaving Mrs. Lonn, I paused to watch three children playing in that little courtyard, all concerned as ever in the grand game of make-believe. I turned away and walked down Blekingegatan. In the window of a tiny shop where Garbo once might have bought things, I paused to look at a picture of her, a recent photograph, much different from the mental impression that one gets of a young girl who stood in the center of an admiring group of children in that courtyard, and fascinated them by her innate knowledge of ways to pretend.

But the impression that stays the longest, most purposeful, is that Garbo did not stumble into a career. Chance may have played some part, to be sure, but more fundamental was a certain force within her, that would not be denied. A force that made people believe in her.

For whatever place Garbo has attained in her vaulted and resplendent cathedral of fame was due, it would seem, to a wish. And they say that you get what you wish for if you wish hard enough. That, after all, may be construed as destiny. And Garbo, as one learns to understand her here in Stockholm, is most assuredly a woman of destiny, say what you will to the contrary.

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Hollywood Makes The Bid Will India Understand The Gesture

By OUR ART AND DRAMATIC CRITIC

Impulse, however benevolent, is out of mode. Hectic speculation, is not, in the wide-awake nations of the world, any longer accepted as courageous enterprise. And, the random but easy, cheap, exploitation of popular demands and sentiment is regarded not less reckless and ultimately unprofitable than the wildest fantasies of "high finance."

* * * *

America, where these erratic jolting were hailed as business slogans, has begun to perceive its slogans and business elsewhere. America has paid the price and seems to be very rapidly learning the lesson.

* * * *

We are told that it is gradually building up a big "fighting fund" under centralised supervision and control and the plan and programme of the big campaign is, in all earnestness, drawn up, discussed and decided by the best brains in the industry.

* * * *

This American offensive, as it has been called, implies, of course, the steady manipulation, by responsible finance. What seems to be the most note-worthy feature of this new financial awakening, this search for the law of constant return is the recognition by American finance of the standard of production other than those indicated by the spectacular jingling at the box office.

Actually, Hollywood is, we are told, making the bid for prestige "even at the sacrifice of well-tried box-office conventions." Dignity, at all costs, is, one learns, "the new inspiration, and with dignity Hollywood intends to recapture the world". They have understood "the commercial application of the principles of prestige." Prestige, according to Hollywood is now "the higher salesmanship."

* * * *

America is, says a shrewd observer of international film tendencies, "out to buy culture," out to preserve her international initiative and out to carry the extural slogan even to the extent of "the complete culturisation of the production staff."

Will the film producers in India understand the full, international, implications and significance of this gesture from Hollywood?

* * * *

America has had her days when money bought the most expensive outfit, the most expensive stars and the most expensive production. Everything was thought of and accomplished in terms of quantity, not in terms of standards, of quality. India has had, also her palmy days. They are gone more than the mere tenacity to collect the biggest amount in the shortest time is now demanded by the daily increasing interest as well as intelligence of the public.

* * * *

They cannot go back to the silent production. They must go forward with the talkies or perish. And, the talkies, imply more than the mere accumulation of quantities for production.

* * * *

The vogue for spectacular pictures, for elaborate "stunts" and even for grandiose mythology is, inevitably, on the decline. There is need for economy. And, the need it felt even in the most obtuse and dense corners of the Indian production plants and studios. But, is this need synnonymous with the demand for higher standards of production in India, for "prestige" and "dignite?" Are Indian studios out to understand the principles of a stabilised industry? Are they, like colleagues overseas, "out to buy culture" ready for the "complete culturisation of the production staff?" Or, is the new turn for "social" and "comic" pictures only another excuse, only another stunt, for cheap work and cheaper standards of production? If that is so, it should not be long before the public will learn to offer the resand programme of the big comsponse they deserve.

Play s Seen Only Once

Plots We Could Do Without

What an enormous number of films seem to fall into two classes—those we should like to see twice and those we wish we hadn't seen the first time. In case anyone in Hollywood or the British studios cares, here are a few samples of the "wih we hadn't" variety that have been putting in a regular appearance for years. It's time somebody spoke up, anyway.

First, by about six thousand feet, comes the discursive expose of gilded sin in that well-known hot-bed of vice, Paris The story, which remains quiescent while we are regaled with views of the Eiffel Tower, Place de l'Opera, and the exterior of the Moulin rouge, in that order, turns out always to be the one about the young American art student who falls in love with his model.

Owing to thoughtful censorship, it is never clear whether they are being very, very naughty, but as, after the usual series of cocktails and calamities, they marry, perhaps it doesn't matter. The chief delights of such morsels are the closeups of the model's feet while she poses in her birthday suit, French dialogue uttered with a Kansas City rasp and drunken orgies among the art students, which resemble nothing so much as the annual soiree of a Literary and Debating Society.

Next, the parable about the stolen plans. This trifle is usually based upon a stage play which in turn seems to have been based upon every other play about stolen plans ever written.

The actors wear evening dress at all hours and apparently never go to bed; a minor character, after supplying the comic relief for the first six reels, turns out to be an inspector from Scotland Yard; and the real traitor shoots himself in the bathroom while the falsely suspected hero embraces the girl who alone has believed him to be innocent all along.

Then, the idyll of the novelist who instals the gutter urchin in his home for some reason which we never quite fathom. Equipped with a heart of gold and asbestos morals, this child of nature sweeps like a gust of 100-per-cent. pure air through the vitiated atmosphere of society.

She tears aside the veil of hypocrisy masking the mean little souls of everybody in the house, except the butler and the younger son who drinks. Finally, after giving her benefactor the air, she marries the younger son and persuades him to renounce the Demon Rum and start life anew in a sombrero hat and the great open spaces.

Finally there is the powerful film which is too powerful to be plausible; the saga of the criminal who faces death rather than betray the fair name of the woman he loves.

You agree that such plots are superflous? Oh, if only those film producers would listen!—"Film Pictorial."

THE NEWS REEL CAMERAMAN

Some House From His Diary

One of the most glamorous and colourful men in the film industry to-day is the newsreel cameraman. Think of it! To be in on all the big fire s that he knows are going to happen, to see all the memorials unveiled, all the ships launched, and to be at Whitstable every year to see the first oysters brought from the sea.

* * * *

For the first (and probably last) time, I am publishing here the diary of a week in the life of a newsreel cameraman. A life vivid with the thrill of adventure, death-defying stunts, hair-raising dashes across continents, and—well, read the dam' thing for yourself.

* * * *

Monday. Raining. Launch of the liner "Dipsomania." Rain got on camera lens. Afternoon, unveiling a memorial erected by the Underground Company to worms used as fishbait during 1931.

* * * *

Tuesday. Raining. Count Somebody or other reviewing troops. Morris dancing at Upper Lowdown Count Somebody Else reviewing troops.

* * * *

Wednesday. Raining. Happy holiday-makers as Clacton. Rush call to shoot Herr Otto Blitzer reviewing troops. Evening, folk dancing at Lower Upton.

* * * *

Thursday. Raining Dame Honoria Glanbersait reviewing Girl Guides. Lord Muttering reviewing Boy Scouts. Dowager Lady Splayfut reviewing Church Lads' Brigade.

* * * *

Friday. Raining. Colonel Dudley Dudnut reviewing troops. Duchess of Hetton-le-Hole launching the liner "Kleptomania." Monsieur Hal Hehe reviewing troops.—"Film Weekly."

A TALKING BOOK

New French Recording Invention

PARIS. (By Mail).

Following the talking film comes the "talking book" which it is expected will shortly be placed on the market at current book prices.

The invention involves no new principle of sound recording but combines the principle used in the recording of talking films with that used in gramophone records.

It avoids the expense of the photographic record of sound and the bulk and fragility of the electric gramophone process.

The inventors claim that a novel of any length can be read aloud by their simple apparatus. which is a little bigger than a seven and six penny novel.

It is also claimed that the new recording process can be economically used to take down telephone messages in the absence of the subscriber, or to record a conversation between two subscribers.—Reuter.

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NEW YORK COTTON 7 PTS. UP

Trade Buying

WEATHER LESS FAVOURABLE

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet but firm on Tuesday in the absence of selling, influenced by less favourable weather and trade buying.

The census Ginning Report made up to 17th October showing 7,311,000 bales have had an effect on prices. The market opened at a rise of 5 points and under scattered buying the market reached the highest level of the day when January was quoted 6.24. At this level there was some hedge selling pressure which relapsed prices 10 points. Later on the market again improved and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.25 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.19 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 7 points on lower Exchange causing general buying. Prices fluctuated in accordance with sterling Exchange. Towards the close off sold turned dull and featureless. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points at 5.56d.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed at a rise of 4 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a rise of 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Highest 6.24 (10.06 A. M.)

N Y. January Lowest 6.14 (10.10 P. M.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton—Local selling under the influence of weakness in other market, hedging is only moderate, trade interests buying at current levels, trading position on the long side continues to be attractive.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool cable:—

Market unsettled and fluctuating, erratice New York stock market, less demand for actual, increased hedging offsetting exchange.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Ginned 7,311,000. Sentiment may cause fresh depression but think purchases preferable all setbacks.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-16 a. m:—Light rains in Amarillo District, (N. W. Texas) and Oklahoma. Rain expected entire belt.

11-24 a. m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in Oklahoma and West Texas. Weather coo

11-30 a. m. Liverpool market advanced on Bombay buying and lower exchange.

8-35 p. m. Politics main influence, operations more two sided.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Exchange fluctuations still principal price influence. Tendency increase crop following heavy ginnings.

New York. Market steadier in spite of the declining Wheat market. Hedge selling lighter. Our opinion is that crest of farmers' selling pressure will be reached early next month. At that time think market likely to advance gradually. Trade buying on the scale down in the meantime broadening.

New York: Ginning report as expected. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Speculative interest dormant pending election new Government. Do not look for lower prices although there is no important advance in sight.

New York: Covering. Trade buying. Hedging rather light.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 25.

December	....	6.16+.06
January 1933	....	6.23+.07
March 1933	.....	6.29+.05
May	.....	6.39+.05
Middling Spot	....	6.25+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 25.

December	.....	6.14+.04
January	.....	6.18
Middling Spot	....	6.19+.04

NEW YORK.

New York, October 25.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	6.21
March	6.28
May	6.38

New York. Noon Call.

January	6.16
March	6.25
May	6.33

AMERICAN COTTON

Ginning Report

The Census Bureau shows 7,311,000 bales ginned to 17th Oc- bales ginned to 30th September bales ginned to 30th Seutember. Total ginnings upto October 17 in past seasons were as under:—

Season.	Bales.
1932–33	7,311,000
1931–32	9,498,000
1930–31	9,262,000
1929–30	9,099,000
1928–29	8,147,000
1927–28	3,119,000
1926–27	8,722,000

NEW YORK COTTON DAIL STATISTICS.

New York, October 25

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 86,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 25.

	Opening	Closing
October 1932		5.26+.04
November 1932		5.23+.04
December 1932		5.20+.04
January 1933	5.22	5.19+.04
February 1933		5.20+.04
March 1933	5.25	6.21+.04
April 1933		5.22+.04
May 1933	5.27	5.24+.04
June 1933		5.24+.04
July 1933	5.27	5.25+.05
August 1933		5.26+.05
September 1933		5.26+.05
October 1933		5.27+.05
Middling Spot		5.56+.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 25.

Sakellaridis, October	....	7.38
November	.....	7.43
December	.....	7.39
January, 1933	.....	7.50
March, 1933	.....	7.59
May, 1933	.....	7.66
July, 1933	.....	7.73
F.G.F. Spot	.....	7.81

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 25.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good staple)	5.05
Fine (Good staple)	5.17
Superfine (Good staple)	5.29
C.P. Oomra, Good (No. 1 staple)	5.14
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.29
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.44
Bengal Good	4.36
Fully Good	4.46
Fine	4.56
Scinde, Fully Good	4.46
Fine	4.56
Superfine	4.66

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, October 25

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb Cargoes 25|9 Oct|Nov. quoted.

Barletta Russo, per 64lb Cargoes 25|9 Oct|Nov. quoted.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 27 Oct|Nov. sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels: No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, October 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard.

No. 25 c & f Calcutta:—

Oct|Dec. per cwt 8 nominal.

C & F Bombay:—

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|0—3|4 nominal.

C & F Karachi:—

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|0—3|4 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, October 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8—1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 25.

Silver:—Market is uncertain.

Spot 18.

Forward 18—1|8.

LONDON GOLD.

London October 25

Bars Gold Fine per Oz. £6|5|4–1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 25

Interest Day to day Loan 0–5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 days market Loan 0-5|8 per cent.

BANK BILLS—

3 months 1—11|16 per cent.

6 months 1—27|32 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS—

3 months 2—3|4 per cent.

6 months 2—3|4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 25.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin 13.91—1|2.
Amsterdam 8 20—1|2.
Brussels 23.73.
Madrid 40.18.
Milan 64.50
Berne 17.10.
Paris 84.00.
Prague 111.37.
New York closing rate 3.30—1|8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, October 25

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 3/32.
D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jany
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Oct.-Jany
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 February

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 404.
Banks Selling T T 403
Banks Buying T T 400.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 630
Banks Buying D D 640

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61 3/4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 90 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 days 87.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 7|8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 120

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 7/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61 1|2.

CROSS RATES—
New York|London 3.30 1|8 25th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|9 5|8 26th instant.
Japan|London 1|4 7|16 26th inst.
London|Paris 84.00 25th inst
London|Belgium 23 70 25th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.10 25th inst.
London|Italy 64.50 25th inst.
London|Berlin 13.90 25th inst.
London|Holland 8.18 25th inst.
London|Stockholm 19 14 25th inst.
London|New York 3 30 25th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange — Steady, Dull.

GOLD—
Gold £6|2|11 1|2 24th inst.: £6|5-1 1|2 25th inst.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 18 24th inst.; 18 25th inst.
Forward 18 1|16 24th inst., 18-1|8 25th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 27 5|16 24th inst.; 26 7|8 25th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 months 7|8 per cent. 24th inst.: 7|8 per cent 25th inst
6 months 1 3|16 per cent 24th inst.; 1 3|16 per cent 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent.; 3 Mos per cent: 6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London October 25

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China £14—1|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £11|8.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £8.

National Bank of India £44–1|4

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £108 3|8

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £99—5|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £53-1|2 nominal.

Indian Stock Sterling Loan:—
3 per cent. £77.
3 1|2 per cent. £88—1|2.
4 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £106.

Consols 2 1|2 per cent. £76.

War Loan 5 per cent. £102.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £102 – 1|4.

LONDON METAL.

London, October 25.

Copper Braziers £43—1|2.

Yellow Metal £37—1|2.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14-1|2.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16-1|8.

Tin English Ingot £154

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 25.

Cottonseed Bombay|Hull ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay|Hull ton £12-2|6 Nov|Dec. sellers.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent £12|2|6 Nov|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, October 25

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10|16|3 Nov|Dec. nominal.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f Hull ton £8|15|0 Oct. nominal.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11|17|6 Oct|Nov. nominal

LINSEED OILS.

London, October 25

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt:—
16|6 Nov|Dec. sellers.
17|3 Jan|Apl. paid.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 25

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Im Spot 2—9|16 sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Mill Shares Quiet

RECOVERY IN BURMAS

Bombay Oct 26

The local Share Bazar opened quiet to-day with prices lower as compared with previous closing. There was scattered selling. Mill shares remained quiet with a limited business. Bombay Dyeing shares changed hands at Rs 666/4 while Fazal shares after declining to Rs. 253/12 advanced to Rs. 257/8. Small business was reported in Century and Nagpur shares at Rs 205 and Rs. 275 respectively. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs 370 and declined to Rs. 364/4 but later rallied on rumours of Rs. 10 dividend. Steel ordys were steady around Rs. 29-3/4. Indian Cements were in demand at Rs. 180 and Shahabads were quiet around Rs. 176-1/4. Bundis changed hands at Rs. 14/14. Andhras were done at Rs 1.136-1/4 and Trams were neglected at Rs. 111-1/4. Tata Hydros came to business at Rs. 136/9 and Powers weakened to Rs. 717-1/2. Imperials were done at Rs. 1,210.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, October 26.

Bombay Dyeing 666.64,67
Century 205-10 204,2,5
Colaba 76-4
Crescent 39-6
Fazul 263-2,55,88
Indore 352-8
Nagpur 276:73;75
Pearl 140:38;40
Swadeshi 20-12
Burma 371.62,73,71
Hydro 361.36-14.
Tram 111-4 110-10,111-9
Ord. 29 12,29 6,29 14
3 1|2 per cent 73 6.72 14,73 2.72-12.73-1.
Bundi 14-14.
Indian 178.176,180.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 50.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	310–0
Apollo Mills	0–12
Bombay Dyeing	667-8
Century	205-0
Central India	275–0
Colaba Lasd	76-4
Crescent	39–6
Dawn Mills	485-0
E.D. Sassoon	0-3 1|2
Elphinstone	1–3
Ebrahim Pabaney	71–4
Edward Sassoon	25-0
Finley	95–0
Fazulbhoy	258–2
Gokak	106–4
Hindustas	1575–0
Indian Manfg.	1300–0
Indian Bleaching	146-4
Indore Malwa	352–8
Kastoorchand	6–0
Khatau	68-12
Kohisoor	137–8
Lakshmi	965–0
Morarjee	303-12
Madhavjee	7–6
Model Nagpore	61–4
Mysore	89–2
New City	42–8
New Great	116–4
Pearl	138–2
Phoenix	290–0
Premier	1–0
Sholapur	2075–0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	94–8
Sassoon Silk	42–0
Swan	52–8
Simplex	50–15
Swadeshi	208–12
Tata Mills	15–0
Vishnu	1705–0

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	130- 0
Andhra Valley Ord.	1136- 4
Andhra Valley Pref.	1080- 0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	11- 4
Bombay Tram Pref.	69- 8
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Elestric	150- 0
Surat Electric	125- 0
Suburban Electric	107-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	136- 9
Tata Hydro Pref.	108- 0
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	108-12
Tata Power Ordy	717- 8
Tata Power Pref.	1185- 0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	126- 4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14
Bombay Burma Old	371- 4
Bombay Burma New	120- 0
Bombay Steamer	212- 8
Bombay Telephone	58- 8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	53- 4
Bellapur Sugar	138-12
Indian Radio Ordy.	330- 0
Indian Radio Def.	335- 0
McKenzies	60- 0
New India Assurance	80-12
Jupitor Insurance	7- 0
Oriental Insurance	2110- 0
Vulcan Insurance	5-14
Port Canning	620- 0
Scindia Steam	7- 6
Tata Construction	48-12
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	29-14
Tata Iron & S Def.	190- 0
Tata 1st Pref.	123-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	50- 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, October 26.

Following firmness in sterling India stocks and cessation of sales of immediate treasury Bill the securities market ruled firm. There was good inquiry at the opening 3-1|2 per cent opened at Rs. 72 and after advancing to Rs 73|6. prices declined on profit-taking.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1|2 p.c. G.P. notes	73-2
3 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	96-10
3 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	33-0
3 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	93-8
4 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100-0
3-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	93-8
3 p.c. 1939|47 Loan	100-4
3 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	100-13
3 p.c. 1940|43 Loan	100-13
3 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-0
3-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan	103-0
3 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101-3
3-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105-0

TAXFREE-

	Rs
3 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	105-12
5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	105-12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-4
3-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	103-10

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
3-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105-0
5 p.c. 1965 Mysore	104-0

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	77-0
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974	76-0
3 p.c. M.Deb. 1859	94-0
6 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	105-4
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105-0
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104-1|2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Bales.
Khandeish	89
Berar	106
Westerns-Northerns	8
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	65
Egyptian	46
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,124
Linseed	1..26
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	215
Gingellyseed	342
Poppyseed	50
Groundnuts	2,453
Castorseed	493
Rice	61611
Myrabollams	35
Cottonseed	47
Mowraseed	1,243
Gram	411
Joowar	117
Bajree	40
Coal	262
	Tons

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown, Bombay

Bombay, Oc 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 85 lbs Rs. 22/

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

Tata Oil	15- 4
Indian Mercantile	31- 0

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prant j	643-12
Amritsar Patti Old	94- 8
Dhond Bharamati	72- 0
Guzerat	53- 0
Central Provinces	72- 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	66- 0
Larkhana	76- 0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensing Rebate	69- 0
Mymensing G'd.	68- 0
Pachora Jamner	51- 8
Sara Sirajgang	70
Sialkot Narowal	74- 0
Sind Light	15- 0
Tapty Valley	613-12
Upper Sind Light	70- 0

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	92- 0
Baroda Bank	76- 0
Bombay Provincial	52- 0
Central Bank	18-14
Eastern Bank	65- 0
Imperial F. P.	1212- 8
Imperial P. P.	292- 8
Union Bank	3-12

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	50- 4
Indian Cement	180- 0
Katni Cement Ordy.	157- 8
Katni Cement Def.	575- 0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-12
Punjab Cement Pref.	10- 6
Sahabad Cement	175- 0
Shivrajpur	17- 8
United Cement	72- 0

HOLIDAY IN SHARE BAZAR

Securities Market Open

Bombay, Oct. 26.

To-morrow being an Association Holiday the Stock Exchange will be closed for all business in shares; but Government Securities Market will remain open.

QUOTATION OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, Oct 26.

	Rs.	A.	P.
KHADI:—			
Textile per lb.	0	8	3
Karimohoy per lb.	0	7	6
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)—			
Century 91½—92½ per lb.	0	10	6
Century 6404-8705 per Lb. ...	0	11	0
Fazal (Mahal) per lb.	0	10	9
Pehlad	0	10	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0	10	6
Daud Sahib per lb.	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No 5202-5303:—			
Rechal per lb.	0	11	1½
Moon per lb.	0	11	1½
Hindustan per lb.	0	11	1½
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Apollo per lb.	0	10	6
Century per lb.	0	10	9
Devid per lb.	0	10	3
Jam per lb.	0	10	6
Maher per lb.	0	10	3
Spring per lb.	0	10	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Satin Calendar 34-42 In.):—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	0	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per Lb.	0	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	0	10	0
Tata Mill (Darji) Per lb	0	10	0
Apollo (Pyala) per lb.	0	10	0
Sakuntla per lb.	0	10	6
Devid per lb.	0	9	6
Pehlwan per lb.	0	9	6
Tijuri per lb.	0	10	0
Maher per lb.	0	10	0
Sundri per lb.	0	10	0
Jubili per lb.	0	9	3
DHOOTIES (7 8 9 Yards):—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	0	11	6
Textile (Bycycle) per lb.	0	11	3
Barsi per lb.	0	10	0
DHOTIES (10 Yards):—			
Spring (Balance) per Lb.	0	11	0
Textile (Bycle) per lb.	0	11	0
Mun Mill	0	10	3
SALITA:—			
Tata	0	10	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	0
GIN COLOURED:—			
B 1515 Ratlal per piece	9	0	0
1415 Ratlal per piece	8	2	0
779 (Balance) per piece	9	10	0
4141 (Balance) per Piece	9	10	0
LEPAD (Big Size):—			
Spring per lb.	0	10	3
Rechal per lb.	0	10	0
Moon per lb.	0	9	9
Devid per lb.	0	9	9
Apollo per lb. ...	0	10	0
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian ... Quality):—			
3838-98098 per piece	0	9	9
8787 per piece	6	4	0
4138 per piece	0	9	9
8987 per piece	6	12	0
9187 per piece	7	4	0
4488 per piece	0	9	9
2142 Balance per piece	0	10	3
DHOOTI MAHIN (44 x 10):—			
119 Hirji per lb	1	9	0
2142 Western per lb.	0	12	9
BETRANJI DAYALBHAI:—			
3000 2¾ x 5½ per piece	0	10	0
4000 3 x 6 per piece	0	12	0
5000 3-1/4 x 6½	0	15	0
DUKDI (Yards 12-13-14):—			
Balance per lb.	0	12	9
Pehlad per lb.	0	12	9

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Jany. 417; March 415; May 411.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May (212)—Liverpool May (5.23) Rs. 16-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York: Broach A.-May (212)—New York May (6.39) Rs. -1/4 at 3.30-1/16 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 25.

Liquidation Philippine. Hedging new crop. Importers covered against sales spots.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bar Silver Ready	56	4	0
Kar'ak Dely.	56	8	0
Magsar Dely.	56	15	0
Gold Ready	30	10	0
Sovereigns Nov.	19	5	9
Soverigns Dec.	19	5	9
Shanghai T. T.	1-9	9/16	

OIL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 26

Cocoanut Oil	Rs. 4/12
Groundnut Oil	Rs. 3/12
Rapseed Oil	Rs. 5/ 2
Castorseed Oil	Rs. 4/ 1

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 26

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 33/2; Highest Rs. 33/2/6; Lowest Rs. 32/15; Closing Rs. 33/2

Groundnutseeds February delivery opening Rs. 33/4 lowest Rs. 32/15; closing Rs. 33/1.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 26

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 212/- for Broach A/M. delivery but owing to presence of selling orders the market opened quiet at Rs 209/8. There was some nervous selling and prices declined to Rs 208/8. A this level there was some short covering which rallied prices.

The local forward market will remain open for business during Diwali holidays and it is understood that the official notice is also issued to this effect. However it is reported that the cotton market will remain open on Saturday as usual but will do no business on Sunday.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of one point and later on easier Liverpool advices depressed Broach A/M to Rs. 207/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	208/4
Oomra D/J	188/
Bengal D/J	171/4

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

100 Toyo Poddar Mill Tinabali 234.
62 E Spinner and Co., Dharangaon 173.
60 Kotak and Co., Palej 60 off.
93 B Karshandas Nagar 27 off.
200 Narshi Nagshi Jalna 186.
24 Narshi Nagshi Verabal 169.
100 Dawn Mill Hissar 45 off.
93 B Karshandas Khandesh 172
85 Narshi Nagshi Verabal 169.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bengal 169 D/J.
Broach 209 A/M.
Oomra 187 D/J.
Kampala 319.
Busoga 314.
Bukedi 311.
Zinza 304.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sind-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	203
Nagpur-Savner Fine	203
Yeotmal Fine	197
Arvi Fine	197
Ellichpur Fine	197
Amraoti Fine	195
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	195
Mulkapur Fine	185
Khandesh Fine	180
Muhia F. G.	170
Jana/Sail F. G.	180
Burwan San vai F. G.	192
Ujjain/Shujauli F. G.	190
Broach F G	205
Punjab/American	213
Punjab/American m.x	205
Cambodia	245/50
Mirtij/Sangli	210/15
Compta Good	215/20
Bagalkot	205/210
Jinja	310
Busoga	317
Kampala	327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Khandesh	89	7,743
Central India		8,767
Barsi and Nagar		6,415
Hyderabad-Gaorani...		2,123
Berar	106	13,043
Central Provinces		2,962
Total Oomras	195	41,043
Dholera		33,236
N.-W. Provinces		937
Rajputana		5,822
Sind-Punjab		2,216
Broach		3,691
Coompta & Dharwar		25,964
Westerns-Northerns	8	30,653
Cocoanada		.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	65	7,023
Persian		1,530
American		3,376
Egyptian and African	46	15,381
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		.....
Total	314	170,872

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 20th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year.
Europe	633	45,466
Japan & China	1,950	102,790
Coast Ports	160	1,819
Up-country by Rail ...		14,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,225
Total	2,743	168,675

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 25-10-32	705000	3112000
Receipts Yesterday 25-10-32	36000	81000
Exports to date 25-10-32	1820000	1469000
Stock at Ports 21-10-32	4034000	4206000
Stock Interior Towns 21-10-32	1890000	1559000
Stock Liverpool 21-10-32	726000	703000
Visible Supply 21-10-32	8125000	7318000
Quantity in Sight 21-10-32	4087000	4698000
Quantity out of Sight 21-10-32	2766000	2592000

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Aasoe Vad 13, 1988.
Dindu—Aasoe Vad 13, 1988.
Parsi—Ardibesht 21, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 37m.
Sunset—6h 9m.
High Tide—9-47, 22, 26.
Low Tide—3-32, 16-04.
Phases of the moon: New Moon 29th Oct, 3h, 26m, p.m. First quarter 5th Nov 0h, 20m, Full Moon 13th Nov, 0h, 56m, p.m
FRIDAY, October 28.
Divali: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.
SATURDAY, October 29.
Divali: Hindu Holiday: Banks closed.

Daily Amusements

EXCELSIOR—"Caught Plastered' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p m
EMPIRE—"Compromising Daphne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p m
CAPITOL—"Passionate Plumber,' also "Laurel and Hardy' comedy. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Texas Bad Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances." Daily at 3.30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Woman in Room 13." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE—"Shirin-Farhad". Daily at 5.30 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee Friday, 3 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.
Dr. Akula Tukaram Gangaram of Haffkine's Institute, died of pneumonia at his residence 5th Kamatipura, on 25th October. Deeply mourned by his widow and large family.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice to jurymen appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m.: News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m.: Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; Light music by S. M. Hadi (of Imperial Film Co.).

RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY.
The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 22nd instant was 348; of these 250 were males and 98 females.

BANGADWADI DIPVALI UTSAV COMMITTEE
Under the auspices of the above Committee, a variety programme will be performed during the Dipvali festival and to-day's (Thursday) programme will include Balla's in Marathi by Vagal at 7 p.m. and immitations and mimicries by B. B. Dadarkar after 11-30 p.m.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ.
To-morrow (Friday) in Matunga (G. I. P.) Arya Samaj Mandir from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. there will be performed a Havan. Sandhya and Bhajan and thereafter Swami Omkar Sachhidanandji will deliver a lecture on 'Diwali and Laxmipujan.'

DAIRAT-UL-ADAB.
A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab will be held at Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Sunday the 30th October 1932 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read on 'The Art of Love'. Mr. Nabiullah B.A., LL.B. has kindly consented to be the host.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.
An ordinary meeting will be held to-day, Thursday October 27, at 55 Girgaum Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). A paper will be read in German on "Art and literature."

SERVED WITH RESTRAINT ORDERS

BRAHMANBARIA, Oct. 22
Makhanlal Shaha, Dibesh Bhattacharya, Ranada Dutta and Sudhir Bhattacharya, who were arrested under the Press Act, have been discharged but they have been served with restraint notices and ordered to attend the 'thana" every day and not to leave their houses between sunset and sunrise.
Jiten Roy, son of Babu Jagat Chandra Roy, chairman Brahmanbaria Municipality and an honorary magistrate, has been served with a simlar notice. He is a college student. A.P.

TWO CITY "CONGRESS" WORKERS ARRESTED

Alleged Conductors Of Congress Communication Centre

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Two Congress workers who are alleged to have conducted the City Congress Communication centre for communicating to different Congress workers instructions from the secret Head of the Congress regarding the work for the day were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. (Special Branch) this evening.
It appears, one of the persons is a Tea Shop Keeper working in the firm of Messrs. Jayantila and Co., at Bhuleswar. The other is a jewellary merchant having his shop at Bhuleswar. From information received, the police had been watching these places. It also transpires that a general instruction to all the workers would be communicated to one of these persons. The workers would come in one by one to one of these shops and after receiving the instructions for the day quietly walk away.
The police arrested both these persons, this evening at 5 under the Special Powers Ordinance. They have been detained at Byculla House of Correction.
(Other Congress arrests on page 12).

TOURING CAR AND MOTOR BUS COLLIDE

Accident At Dadar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
There was a serious collision between a touring car and a motor bus on the Gokhale Road at Dadar on Tuesday, resulting in heavy damages to both the bus and the car. Excepting for slight injuries to one of the occupants of the car, none else was injured.
It appears that at 3-30 p.m. a touring car was driven by one Mir kassim. While it reached the junction of Gokhale Road and Sayani Road Dadar, a motor bus coming at a very high speed, came from the opposite direction and suddenly swerving to the wrong side collided with the car and pushed the car away a few yards. One Ratan Kanji, one of the occupants of the car received slight injuries.
Both the car and bus were damaged heavily. The DeLisle Road police arrived on the scene, and the driver of the bus will be charged for rash driving.

THEFT IN CURRENCY OFFICE

Bundle Of Notes Worth Rs. 5.745 Missing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
A daring theft in the currency office in broad daylight, when people were moving about, occurred, this afternoon, when Rs. 5,745 in currency notes were removed from the counter of the office.
It appears that one Mr. Kapurchand Lakhmaji, a Marwari Merchant went to the currency office with a bundle of notes to get it cashed. He placed the bundle on the counter, and found that within a few seconds it was missing. The Paltan Road Police were informed of the theft They are carrying on the investigations.
No arrests have been made so far.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Patna On Nov. 6

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 22
A provincial anti-untouchability conference is to be held at Patna on November 6 A reception committee has been formed for this purpose. Delegates have been invited from the districts of the province and the minimum number of Harijan delegates has been fixed at five from whom no delegation fee would be charged The Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga is being requested to preside ovsr the Conference.—A.P.

HEAVY MIDNIGHT DOWNPOUR

THURSDAY (1.30 a.m)
Since early evening on Wednesday thick clouds were collecting and a heavy rain for the night was forestalled. Heavy showers began at midnight and at the time of writing it is still raining. The lowlying area about the Victoria Terminus was flooded and many other roads in the Fort were also under water.
Several areas in Girgaum, Lalbaug, Dadar and Mahim are also reported to have been flooded.

PERSIAN GLOBE TROTTER IN BOMBAY

Youngman With Wander Lust

A young clean shaven athletic youth in khaki shorts and shirts with a fur Pehlavi cap slipped into the "Chronicle" office and introduced himself as a Persian globe-tourist. The young fellow Yadulah Mobassler hails from Teheran. After finishing his school education he was struck with wander lust and decided to venture out to see the world for himself with no more equipment than a cycle, a camera and sparse clothing. After leaving his home town Teheran in April he travelled to the Persian frontier and reached Karachi. From Karachi he went to Lahore, Simla, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jaipur Calcutta and reached Bombay on Monday morning.
The young man who knew only

YADULLAH MOBASSER.

Persian and French has managed to pick up English during his sojourn in India. He leaves Bombay for Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and then to Europe. From Europe he goes to America and returns to Persia via China Japan and through India.

IMPLEMENTING POONA AGREEMENT

India Government's Move

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 26
It is understood that since the conclusion of the Poona Agreement, the Government of India have been busy in consultation with local goverments to devise proper franchise for the depressed classes and that proposals on the subject have reached the stage of finality and are ready for being forwarded to the Secretary of State.
Similarly, franchise for women under the scheme of communal award has been prepared and would be shortly forwarded to the British Government for their approval.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED UP

It is understood that the misunderstanding which had arisen from the fact that Messrs Drenan and Co. had not signed the Cotton Peace Pact" statement issued over the signature of Mr. Moore on the 18th instant is now cleared up satisfactorily. There is absolutely free trading with this firm.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE
Latest Quotation

(Special Service to the "Chronicle")

T T ON LONDON	New York, Oct. 26.
Previous Closing	3.30 1/16
To-day's Closing	3.29 1/8
T T ON NEW YORK	London, Oct. 26.
Previous Closing	3.30 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.31 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.29 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21 Ismail Buildings, Ormoy Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT

	New York, Oct. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	6.23
To-day's Opening Rate	6.31
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	6.37
Difference	+.14

BROACH EXPECTATION
April/May Rs. 212

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT

	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	5.19
To-day's Opening Rate	5.18
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.15
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Oct. 26.
Silver Ready	17 3/4
Lower	1/4
Silver Forward	17 7/8
Lower	1/4

Market:—America sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Oct. 26.
1st Settlement	56-2-0
2nd Settlement	56-6-0
3rd Settlement	56-11-0
Gold	30-11-0
Guinea	19-6-6

HEADING TOWARDS CRISIS

JUSTICE PARTY AFFAIRS WORSENING

Bobbili Rebuts Allegations Of Chief Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 26.
The Justice Party affairs are fast heading towards a crisis. The Chief Minister issued a statement yesterday attacking "Justice" which he called the mouthpiece of the Rajah of Bobbili. The Rajah of Bobbili replied, to-day, rebutting the allegations of the Chief Minister
Sir Mohomed Usman is trying to bring about a compromise. In fact even a settlement was arrived at, to the effect that the Chief Minister should be the leader of the Justice Party in the Council, while outside the Rajah of Bobbili should be the leader.
I have authority to state that a no-confidence motion will be attempted at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council.
Allegations of a lathi charge last month, in Bellary Jail, and the hunger-strike of civil disobedience prisoners, have been the subject of a number of questions for which notices have been given by members of the Council.
The hunger-strike is reported to have started on September 12. On 16th the number was 13, and on 19th, it rose to 36.
Early this month all prisoners except six resumed taking a food. But six still are holding on, and are artificially fed. Telegrams are received in Madras, seeking intervention and Government has issued a communique corroborating the above story and saying the health of the six hunger-strikers is good.

LEVY OF FINE ON CHITTAGONG INHABITANTS

Alleged Harbouring Of Suspects

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26
The imposition of a collective fine of Rs. 80,000 on the inhabitants of Chittagong, who are owners or occupiers of holdings within Chittagong, the inhabitants of Pahartali Railway Colony and seven neighbouring villages was notified by the Political Department of the Government of Bengal this evening.
The imposition is subject to an order exempting a person or class or section of such inhabitants from liability to pay any portion of the fine. The notification adds that as there are good grounds to believe that the persons concerned in the outrages in Chittagong as detailed in the communique on 29th September are being harboured and assisted by Hindu inhabitants of the town and the neighbourhood, the Governor has taken action under the Special Powers Ordinance Ten of 1932.
It is further notified that in order to allow those inhabitants who have recently formed watch and ward committees for the purpose of assisting the authorites in obtaining information about the movements of terrorists, the realisation of the fine will be postponed until 1st December. Further adjustment of the amount of fine and exemption in the case of area or individual are promised, if in the interval information is forthcoming leading to the arrest of all or some of the perpetrators of the Pahartali Railway Institute outrage on 24th September.—A.P.

TARIFF BOARD AND PROTECTION

COTTON REPORT BEFORE END OF NOVEMBER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
The Indian Tariff Board is at present engaged in drafting its report to the Government of India on the question of the protection to be given to the textile industry. In June last it wanted to record the evidence of the millowners and others on the subject, but did not begin the enquiry till august. After recording the evidence of the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Shareholders' Association and Government officials the Board went to Ahmedabad and Calcutta It returned to Bombay in the middle of October and is busy drafting its report.
It expects to conclude its labour by the end of November when the report will be forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

BOMBAY BURMAN TRADING CORPORATION

Declaration Of Dividend

The Secretaries of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd writes:—
At a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. held on Wednesday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of the following dividend for the year ending 31st May 1932:—Rs. 200 per share on 100 Shares of Rs. 2,500 each; Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each; Rs. 4 per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) making a total distribution of 12 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the year.

"SAMACHAR" DIWALI NUMBER

The Diwali number of the Bombay Samachar" for this year is a distinct advance on the previous publications of this popular annual. The reader is offered a greater variety of contributions, several of which are a more of historical information. Of particular note are the illustrations in which the issue abounds. They testify to the growing skill of Indian artists and the progress in lithographic work. The annual makes an attractive and useful Diwali present and should command a very wide sale.

Tenders For Sterling

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, issues the following communique regarding the Tender for Sterling:—
On Wednesday, the 2 October 1932, tenders to the amount of £1,640,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 61 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th November 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Currency Department Accounts

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, issues the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 22nd October 1932, (in thousands of Rs.):—
Notes in circulation 1,75,91,48
Reserve Coin and Bullion—
Silver coin in India 1,02,63,06.
Gold bullion in India 11,44,05.
Silver bullion in India 12,35,44
Securities (purchase price) in India 49,48,93

Indian Central Cotton Committee

The Offg. Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee wires the following statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India, (based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States), (in bales of 400 lbs.):—
CONSUMPTION.
British India during Sept 1932 172,926; during Sept 1931 160,690; since 1st Sept 1932 172,926; during corresponding period 1931 160,690.
Indian States during Sept 1932 31,442; during Sept 1931 27,289; since 1st Sept 1932 31,442; during corresponding period 1931 27,289.
Total: India during Sept 1932 204,368; during Sept 1931 187,979; since 1st Sept 1932 204,368; during corresponding period 1931 187,979.

JOHN BARRYMORE GRETA GARBO JOAN CRAWFORD WALLACE BEERY LIONEL BARRYMORE
GRAND HOTEL
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
FROM SATURDAY, 5TH NOV.
Booking is now open
THE CAPITOL

Western Sound THE VOICE OF ACTION Electric System
THE NEW AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TALKIE EQUIPMENT OF ADVANCED DESIGN
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TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CONGRESS DANCES
WITH
LILIAN HARVEY—HENRY GARAT, CONRAD VEIDT
AN UFA MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA RELEASED BY UNITED ARTISTS
SATURDAY
MAURICE CHEVALIER
WITH
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
"ONE HOUR WITH YOU"
PARAMOUNT SUPER
BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE. Phone 41561.

SPECIAL FOR DEVALI
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN
Three Lunatics!
—for the price of one!

Buster KEATON
Jimmy DURANTE
Polly MORAN
(you'll roar)
in
The Passionate Plumber
with IRENE PURCELL
directed by ED. SEDGWICK
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture
Also Showing A New
LAUREL and HARDY
HILARIOUS COMEDY.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST WESTERN STAR
TOM MIX
With His Famous Horse
TONY
IN THEIR FASTEST, WILDEST, BIG SURPRISE PICTURE!
THE TEXAS BAD MAN
NEW STUNTS—MORE THRILLS—RIP-ROARING ROMANCE, DARE-DEVIL HORSEMANSHIP
DON'T MISS IT!
3RD WEEK
India's Ideal Talkie
VEER KUNAL
Son of Ashoka
featuring
SUNALINI DEVI
(Sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu).
Thousands of Families have enjoyed it.
TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO-NIGHT and this week at
5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaon

MISS PADMAJA NAIDU

Quite Well Now

It is ascertained that the slight accident to Miss P. Naidu occurred a few days ago. She is quite well now.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932

SABOTAGEURS AT WORK!

In the light of the revelation made by the Lahore "Tribune" of a circular issued, according to our contemporary, by a "distinguished" Muslim leader who also happens to be a "member of the Government," it is not difficult to understand the attitude taken up by the Muslim communalists of the Punjab and U.P., in regard to the efforts now being made at Delhi to bring Muslims and Hindus of all schools of political thought together.

SINISTER.

The Punjab obscurantists do not want a political rapprochement with Hindus on any terms, even if all the wonderful 14 points of Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah are conceded. This sinister circular asks Muslims to make the Communal Award "effective", as its great merit lies in the fact that it does not improve the position of any community in India except of the Muslims." The only way, we are told to strengthen still more solidly the Muslim position is to insist on an Upper Chamber in Bengal! In the Punjab, Muslims should "stand by the Government." Towards Government they ought to adopt an attitude of "mild protest for negligence" and nothing more.

TIP TO COMMUNALISTS.

"The announcement stands or falls as a whole," says the gentleman. Perturbed evidently with the Lucknow negotiations. "I fancy action on the part of Muslims can be expected to result in altering the Muslim representation from 48.4 to 51 in Bengal, so can the Sikhs expect to get the Muslim representation reduced from 53 per cent to say 48 in the Punjab." It is for this that they are advised to demand a Second Chamber in Bengal! Muslims are asked to organise an intelligence department and in a way to prepare themselves for the future.

ANTI-NATIONAL.

We have no desire to make further extracts from this incendiary, short-sighted and suicidal circular which has emanated according to our Lahore contemporary from a "member of the Government" We are afraid he has been emboldened in his anti-National propaganda owing to the sympathy he has been able to enlist in quarters which are disturbed over the prospects of a lasting Hindu-Muslim understanding. We ourselves fail to see how any good could come out of this, for he ought to know that what is not good for other Indians cannot also be in the interests of Muslims. It is a foolish and anti-national policy to carry on the present game of dividing one community from another for the personal aggrandisement of a few persons. To us it is a matter of gratification that despite this pernicious and dishonest propaganda, the sense of patriotism of Muslims has transcended these appeals to small selfish interests and a real heart-to-heart unity is on the of eve of consummation.

FUTILE OBSTRUCTION.

Those who are taking part in the Delhi negotiations have now fully realised the utter futility of our communal quarrels for petty spoils and evanescent advantages. The Delhi talks are becoming more and more hopeful every day and we have no doubt that the All-Parties Conference which is meeting in the first week of November will complete the work of unifying the nation, so that the struggle for Swaraj may become irresistible. The circular only shows the unscrupulous methods employed by the enemies of nationalism and unity, but they will have little effect on the great work now proceeding at Delhi.

Make It Most Representative

Arrangements are being vigorously pushed forward for the holding of the Unity Conference. This is very welcome news. The invitations issued by the conveners are a guarantee of assuring the solidarity of the Nation, if only an agreement is arrived at between the parties conferring together on this momentous occasion. We understand Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya have jointly appealed to the Viceroy to facilitate Gandhiji's attending the Conference, and helping forward the cause of our national unity and solidarity. Upto the moment of writing, no definite news is available regarding the response made by the Viceroy to this request. Will not this unseasonable silence in official quarters lend support to the suspicion in the public mind that the powers that be are in no hurry to help the process of cementing the good work begun at Lucknow?

REVISE YOUR POLICY.

Gandhiji has declared himself to be a willing co-operator, if only he could co-operate compatibly with one's sense of self-respect; but the Government do not seem in the least inclined to accept the olive branch; and one feels apprehensive as regards the future of the country, because the one man who could assure the delivery of goods is perforce kept outside these consultations. We trust Whitehall and Simla will soon realise the grave error of policy they will be committing if they persist in turning a deaf ear to the country-wide demand for Gandhiji's release, a demand which is supported by Government's own friends, the Indian Liberals. They should comply with such requests with as good grace as is possible under the circumstances.

WOMEN'S HELP ESSENTIAL.

Amongst the invitations to the Conference, we are surprised to find hitherto no names of the women of India, who have already given on two historic occasions such a splendid and courageous lead to their brothers. The Women of India's Appeal on behalf of the Depressed Classes at the time of the memorable fast of Mahatma Gandhi, and their similar bold venture on the bet later occasion of the Muslim Leaders' Conference at Lucknow, must be too fresh in the public mind to require any special reminder to the leaders' meeting. The political advance of India lies not only in the hands of its men. The women are determined to contribute to it and the country owes a great deal to the homely wisdom and patient genius of the daughters of the nation, so that their omission, at this time of the day, from such a national gathering must be regarded as a grave error of judgment. The authors and sponsors of the Conference will, we hope, rectify this omission, if they have not already done so, before the Conference assembles.

MUST YOU GO?

Of the other leaders invited to confer, some, we fear, may not be able to be present, if they hurry to keep their engagement in London. Men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, however, would, we trust, not deprive the Conference of their advice and influence, merely because they have been invited to R. T. C. Number 3 at an inconvenient date. It is possible to reach London in time for Sir Samuel Hoare's Eight Weeks' Show and yet be present at the more important Indian Conference. The Allahabad leader, who we notice is already lamenting over the prospects of his pet Federation scheme receding into thin air, and his other colleagues can surely so manage as to be in London by the 17th November. Will not these outward bound gentlemen defer their departure, if they have already arranged for it, so as to permit of their presence at the forthcoming national gathering? They will not, we hope, turn a deaf ear to such an appeal from their countrymen.

SCOTTISH MISSIONARIES' APPEAL

A number of Scotch missionaries who have either worked before or are working now in India have made an earnest appeal to their representatives in Parliament on the subject of repression in India. They point out that the Ordinances have defeated their own purpose either because of their inherent evil or the way they have been administered and that they have only "created bitter resentment among all classes of people and—most ominous of all—amongst many who were previously consistently friendly in their attitude to Government." They have no illusions about the apparent calm in the country—if there is calm at all—and they warn everybody concerned that "however peaceful things may be on the surface, there is very great bitterness." Nor is there any exaggeration in their statement:

> "There is danger too, that the severity with which the passive resistance propaganda has been put down may tend to encourage the more irresponsible sections of Indian society towards a belief in agitation of a more secret and violent nature, and thus in certain directions have the effect of increasing rather than of diminishing terrorist activity."

The missionaries have particularly condemned certain glaring features of the Ordinances which are bound to be condemned by all who value liberty for others as well as for themselves. For instance, they denounce the arrest and detention in prison of persons on mere suspicion without even the sunblance of a trial, saying, "Such a method of administration is surrounded by many dangers and in this country would not be tolerated." Nor have they failed to detect the now common device of thrusting people into jail against whom there is not enough evidence to establish an offence in a court of law. They say:

> We specially deprecate the practice which has grown up of arresting people on suspicion and at the end of a few weeks releasing them with the order to report daily at the police office and, when they fail to do so, sentencing them to one or two years of rigorous imprisonment in class "C", which apparently means that they are placed among ordinary criminals on the lowest scale of diet. We feel that punishment of such a nature, imposed, not for the offence which led to their original arrest but for failing to obey an order of the executive is a most undesirable method of getting such individuals placed under restraint."

The missionaries finally urge that Government's efforts to devise a constitution for India are doomed to disappointment unless the administration abandon "their present policy of Government by Ordinances" and unless they create an atmosphere of goodwill "in which alone the new Constitution will have any reasonable chance of being worked with success." It is not possible to say whether this representation of the missionaries, who speak from their intimate knowledge of India, will have any immediate effect on the Scottish Members of Parliament or on the British Government. But it cannot be long before the whole Parliament will realise the utter futility of repression from any point of view. There is truth in the missionaries' observation that at present "there are elements in the Congress party which are open to appeal and which, if their co-operation is secured, may very materially contribute to the progress of the country." But let it not be forgotten that every day of repression makes it harder and harder even for non-Congressmen to co-operate with Government. "We respectfully urge", say the Scottish missionaries in conclusion, "that renewed efforts shoud be made to secure their (Congressmen's) co-operation. True prestige of the British administration in India at this juncture, we believe, rests on conciliatory action." While the nation will certainly appreciate a policy of conciliation, it is prepared, as it ought to be, for any policy.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

Demand 9 : Separation Of Sindh

(By Politicus)

VII*

The demand for the separation of Sindh from the Presidency and its constitution into a new province by itself, causes the liveliest opposition amongst the Sindh Hindus, and those who sympathise with them. The fears of the Sindh Hindus relate to the possibility of oppression at the hands of a backward, uneducated, bigoted Muslim majority. The oppression may take the form of invidious taxation discrimination in property and other rights, and petty tyranny of the type that even now goes on in Sindh backward districts. That these fears are utterly groundless, those who are familiar with the actual conditions in Sindh to-day might not venture to affirm But such apprehensions,—born of distrust nine parts and experience one part,—are liable to be exaggerated. In the form in which they are presented to the Indian public, the fears wear a garb that cannot disabuse the dispassionate critic of the feeling that there is in them a considerable degree of special pleading; and accordingly the critic is apt to be influenced contrariwise, and go to the other extreme in condemning the anti-separation arguments out of hand.

PRINCIPLE OF SINDH SEPARATION AGREED TO.

We have already explained in an earlier article the genesis of this demand, and its raison d'etre. The demand seems to be generally agreed in principle, both by the National Congress and by Government; but that agreement is subject, in each case, to the ability of Sindh to stand on its own legs financially. Accepting the principle that each distinct cultural and ethnic group within a national whole has a right to separate existence within that whole, the basic principle of Sindh's demand for separation ought to be beyond dispute.

FINANCIAL ENQUIRIES ON WRONG PREMISES.

The financial difficulty has, the writer thinks, been emphasised, mainly because all enquiries into that aspect of the case have hitherto proceeded on erroneous premises. It seems to have been postulated on all sides,—and the protagonists of Sindh separation seem to have agreed to the postulate as well as its opponents,—that the financial ability of the future province is to be considered with reference to the existing standards of expenditure. Admittedly, however, Bombay standards of "administrative efficiency" as measured by the unit cost of service rendered by Government, are insupportably high. Why must Sindh,—or, for the matter of that, any region desiring local autonomy,—be compelled to maintain such standards so utterly beyond its capacity, or requirement? Why should the machinery and paraphernalia of government and administration be on the lavish scale the alien interests in the public service of the country have forced upon us to-day?

DROP SLAVE MENTALITY.

The India of the future Federation cannot possibly support the scale and manner of public expenditure that her present rulers have for their own purposes fastened on the country. Unless the peoples of India, in each province, emancipate themselves from the deadly grip of slavish mentality and imitative instinct, they need hope for no salvation from their financial troubles. There is an immense field everywhere for legitimate economy and retrenchment in the administrative as well as the service costs of all provinces; and particularly so in the case of a province like Sindh, whose needs as well as ability must be taken into account before laying out a plan of expenditure. If the scope for economy thus provided is fully utilised, much,—very much,—of the argument regarding the financial difficulty in the way of separation ought to disappear.

PROVIDE A NATIONAL MINIMUM.

There is, however, another aspect of this difficulty, which has also not been considered adequately by the committees that have so far enquired into the matter. If the future self-governing India entertains any hope of national progress, and making up the leeway in the social or nation-building services that her present rulers have left, India will have to guarantee something like a National Minimum of civic amenities, which at present is conspicuous by its absence. Our illiteracy is appalling; sanitation primitive; means of providing the citizen with an efficient equipment for the battle of life all but inconsiderable. The new Government, if it is to be beneficial to the people in a sensible measure, must set about remedying these defects immediately it is set up But most of these matters would under a federal system of government, have to be in charge of the federating units. These units, however, are not equally able 'inter se' to meet even their existing burdens. How can they then, be expected to meet, out of their own resources, such obligations of a national character, which the basic law of the national constitution guarantees to each citizen of the Federation?

Nation As A Whole Responsible For The National Minimum

The Nation as a whole must provide for such matters, if and where the provinces are incapable of doing so from their own resources. The Provinces cannot be allowed in such matters to stand on their rights of equal contributions towards the national purse. They contribute all for the National Defence, not necessarily in equal proportion. The measures herein hinted at are far more truly defensive than an army. They are those calculated to insure and equip the population against that far more deadly and persistent fears of destitution, which in India is by no means unusual as war. There is, therefore, nothing absurd in the suggestion that, in all deficit provinces, the National Federal Government should, after it is satisfied that every attempt has been made at proper economy and retrenchment in the local administrative costs, and that the available local resources are not sufficient for meeting the added burden of the National Minimum, should undertake to make good such deficit as is judged to be caused by the obligations imposed on the federating units in respect of the Guaranteed National Minimum.

WHAT OF THE "DEFICIT" STATES?

The principle of this suggestion may also be applied to the case of the federating States; but as there are many juridical and political complications, we shall, in the beginning at any rate, confine ourselves only to the case of the Provinces and their offshots.

FEDERAL SUBVENTION TO SINDH, A LOAN.

Taking this double aspect of economy and expansion into con

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th & 26th instant.

Notes of the Day

Il Duce's Hopes.

Mussolini, Italy's Dictator, is in optimistic mood. In a speech at Milan he stated that Europe would be converted to Fascism within ten years. Il Duce was in a generous mood filled with this buoyant conviction that the reign of Parliamentary democracy is finished and supermen will stalk abroad in Europe for the benefit of humanity. He announced an amnesty to the "political enemies of Fascism." Bespectacled old professors with a touching faith in Liberalism will therefore be allowed to return from Lipari Italian idealists who have sought refuge in other lands because they did not particularly relish castor oil methods of convincing their countrymen that Fascism is the only instrument of political progress may be allowed to return home. But can Il Duce be quite so confident that Fascism would be welcome to other European countries?

Wanted More Swadeshi.

Acharya Ray was quit right in condemning the craze for foreign luxuries, which is daily increasing. Western industrialism has been killing ancient and beautiful Indian crafts, and machine made cheap artificial silk is squeezing out our silk industry. Indian silks have been renowned throughout the world for thousands of years for their beauty and lasting qualities, but the invasion of shoddy articles from Europe has given the Indian industry its death-blow. That is not all. As Dr. Ray said the large importations of motor cars, cigarettes, drugs and patent medicines are a constant drain on the slender resources of India and are impoverishing its people. No doubt the intensive Swadeshi propaganda is doing some good work, but it has not been very effective. Under a national government, it ought to have been an easy thing to keep out these exotic luxuries It ought to be the aim of Indians to achieve this object voluntarily.

Bombay Seva Sadan.

The appeal issued by the Seva Sadan of Bombay and published in our columns yesterday deserves the earnest consideration of the public of this Presidency The Seva Sadan is unquestionably a pioneer institution of its kind in India and through the Sisters of Service trained therein it has worthily served the cause of Indian womanhood for nearly a century. Its activities are varied and its many classes have on their rolls not less than 355 students. We are sorry to learn that the building in which its Home for the destitute women and children is located is in a dilapidated condition but we hope the public of Bombay will promptly provide enough funds to rebuild the premises and to afford shelter to more destitute women and childen. It may be noted that one may help the institution also through honorary service in its various activities.

Unfair To Others.

The "National" Government are extra careful about their own finances and they are now resolved on making a cut in the pay of the British police. Altogether 10 per cent reduction will be made. We do not know why the police alone should not make the necessary sacrifice in India, of course, it is a rather case altogether. While every department has been suffering from retrenchments, the Police Department has been pampered and all kinds of allowances are still being made. The police have been religiously kept out of all economy measures, though we do not know what the intentions of the Reorganisation Committee now sitting in Poona are. The police are like other Government servants and we fail to see why they alone should be singled out for this special treatment. In India not only the force is increased to meet the Congress activities, but we believe the special allowances have not been touched at all. This is unfair to other Government servants, to say the least.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is reported to have discussed inconclusively on Tuesday evening a resolution expressing the Committee's disapproval of the action of Sir Purshottamdas in accepting invitation to the third R. T. C. From the flaring headlines on the front page of the "Evening News of India" of Tuesday I suspected that there must be some move on the part of those deeply interested in defeating this resolution. I am informed that by the ordinary and straightforward test of putting it to the vote of the Committee which, by the way, was exceptionally well-attended on Tuesday, those who wanted to avoid the expression of disapproval saw that they would be defeated by a large majority. Hence upon the advice of an astute lawyer who has made himself known as a staunch nationalist, the president was driven to seek refuge in counsel's opinion which suggested that the resolution to be moved at the meeting was 'ultra vires' the objects and rules of the Chamber.

It appears to me that even ordinary decency and propriety was not observed in foisting upon the Committee the advice in person of a gentleman who has been known for some days past, even before the official publication of the list of the Indian Delegation, to canvass support in favour of the indefensible action of Sir Purshottamdas. I understand that without discussing the merits of the resolution, the Committee discussed for over two hours only the point of order raised regarding the validity of the resolution

* * * *

I have discussed the issues raised at the meeting of the Committee with several members and I find that the main difference of opinion in the Committee arises over what is believed by a majority in the Committee to be a fundamental right to criticise the public action of any of its members, whether that member is acting in a representative or private capacity. My attention is also drawn to Rule 30 of the Chamber which empowers the General Body to expel any of its members in case that particular member is guilty of any action which is considered to be detrimental to the credit and prestige of the Chamber. Law is known to be a big ass and lawyers may quibble that the right of expulsion does not include the right to criticise and disapprove. It is only common sense that such right is vested in organised bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber which could not function efficiently without the right on certain occasions to take disciplinary action against its members.

* * * *

I fail to understand the contention that the commercial community of India should not be concerned over the attendance of Sir Purshottamdas at the Round Table Conference as he is going there in his private capacity. This is a preposterous claim. Sir Purshottamdas stands for one definite thing in the public life of India. He is looked upon as one who can give expression to commercial feeling as is known in the country. I am sure he realises full well that his eminence to-day is only the creation of the opportunities afforded to him by the Indian Merchants Chamber and the commercial community to represent them in the Legislatures and various other important public bodies. He himself admits in his own statement that at the Round Table Conference he will be concerned only with questions pertaining to Commerce and Finance. He is sensible enough not to lay any pretension to being a politician of any calibre which would entitle him to be invited to the Round Table Conference. It is also indisputable that the third Round Table Conference is only a stage in the continuous process of the R.T.C. method of reaching the settlement of India's constitutional problem. He cannot deny that he did not go to the first Round Table Conference because he knew that the commercial community was against his going.

* * * *

I am also informed that when the Executive Committee of the Federation discussed then the question of sending commercial representatives he himself advised the Committee not to participate in the then prevailing circumstances. Only last July when his co-delegates of the second Round Table Conference met in Bombay to issue that famous manifesto insisting on the maintenance of the R.T.C. method, Sir Purshottamdas refused to sign

(Continued In Col. 6.)

(Continued from Col 7.)

the manifesto on the plea that being connected with the Federation of Chamber of Commerce, he was committed to a policy which went much further than the Liberal and other Delegates of the Round Table Conference could go. What has transpired since then to absolve him from this commitment which he admitted till as late as July 24 last?

* * * *

Whether the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber passes a resolution that was to be moved at their Tuesday's meeting or not is, it appears to me, not very material in so far as the expression of the opinion of the commercial community on this question is concerned. Even Sir Purshottamdas cannot be in any doubt about that feeling or opinion which, as far as I can gather, is one of unreserved condemnation of his action.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND AMITY

German World Flyer On The Social Effect Of Aviation

BOMBAY IS ONE OF THE FINEST CITIES OF THE WORLD, SAYS HERR VON GRONAN

An extremely quiet-looking and unassuming sort of man whose appearance gives no indication of the great daring and courage of his achievement. This is Captain von Gronan, the intrepid German aviator who arrived in Bombay on Monday in his seaplane.

Herr von Gronan is on a flying tour round the world, and covered the distance from Mangalore, his last halt, in four hours and twenty five minutes at the rate of 100 miles per hour. Since his arrival here he has been having a busy time. He has put up with Dr. Richter the German Consul at his residence at Walkeshwar. He was entertained to a tea party by the German residents of the city at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday evening. He is leaving on Thursday morning to resume his flight.

Her von Gronan, who has a good command of English, is accompanied by three companions,—a co-pilot, a wireless operator and a mechanic. He landed in the Bombay harbour near the training ship 'Dufferin'

INTERNATIONAL AMITY

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, Herr von Gronan said that the development of aerial connection between the different countries of the world should have the effect of promoting international amity and peace. By diminishing the time of journey between different countries, he thought, it brought their peoples into closer contact and gave them a feeling of affinity and brotherhood.

ABOUT BOMBAY

Asked about his impressions of Bombay Herr von Gronan said he was struck with its modern air. He thought it was one of the finest cities of the world He was particularly impressed with the graceful curve of the Back Bay and the seaface. The harbour was also excellent, he said.

Questioned about his experiences during his flight, the airman described a mishap that compelled him to break his journey in mid-ocean. The accident occurred about a fortnight ago between Mergui and Rangoon, off the coast of Burma. A thermometer was broken, as a result of which the water pump wheel of the plane went out of action. He had, therefore to come down on a rough sea Thus stranded, he kept on transmitting messages which were picked up by s.s. "Karagola" which was steaming along at some distance. The steamer approached the plane and towed it with a rope into the Rangoon harbour There a new water pump wheel was put up by the Burmah Oil Company which enabled him to resume his flight.

NOT A PLEASURE-TRIP

Herr von Gronan said that the heat in Tokyo was terrible, which was in striking contrast to the cold of nethermost Japan which he passed two days earlier. It was icy cold in Greenland. These extremes of weather marred the pleasure of flight.

Questioned about his further journey Herr von Gronan said that he was now proceeding back to Germany which he hoped to reach about the beginning of November if the weather is good. His route will be by way of Karachi and Baghdad From the latter place, he will proceed up the Euphrates river to Cyprus, Athens, and Rome. From here he proposed to fly over the Alps to Germany. The flight over the Alps is likely to be difficult owing to unfavourable weather at this time of the year, and in that case, he proposed to skirt the French coast by way of Marseilles. This will be easier because, he said, "in a seaplane, it is comfortable to feel that there is a stretch of water to come down upon, and not dry hard land."

THE SAFEST ROUTE

Questioned whether flying was safe, with the modern machines of the best type, Herr von Gronan said that in a trans-Atlantic flight, between England and America, the shorter route by way of Ireland and Newfoundland was very risky. It was, therefore, safer to fly by the longer route via Iceland and Greenland. The same view was expressed at the trans-Atlantic Fliers' conference held at Rome this year.

AIR MAILS LEAVE KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 26

The outward air mail for London left at 8.43 this morning with one passenger, Wing Commander Gordon Dean, Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force, Quetta for Basara.

The air mail from Madrs arrived here at 5/20 p.m yesterday earlier than the scheduled time having left Ahmedabad at 1/30 p.m twenty minutes before the scheduled time—A.P.

INDIAN AIR MAIL REACHES LONDON

BOMBAY, Oct. 26

The air mail which left Karachi on October 19 was delivered in London on October 25. A.P.

DECAMPED WITH RS. 6,000

Daring Dacoity In Boat

BRAHMANBARIA, Oct. 22

Information has reached here of a dacoity in which some dacoits suddenly attacked the boat of Mr. Dabiruddin Ahmed a Supervisor of the Brahmanbaria Central Co-operative Bank, near Dattakhala on its way to Brahmanbaria. The passengers of the boat, including a Gurkha guard, were overpowered by the dacoits who decamped, it is reported, with about Rs. 6,000 in cash, the amount being the collection made by the above-named overseer from village Jouthabanks.

Police enquiry is going on.—A.P.

WOMEN'S INTEREST IN INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

The Industrial and Handicrafts Class of the Seva Sadan at Sholapur. Its work has been very much appreciated.

POUND GOES DOWN

London Stock Exchange

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Sterling exchanges opened with further depreciation, New York rate touching 3.28-1/4 but with Continental selling relaxed, steadier period followed. There was a partial recovery, New York closing at 3.30-1/8. The Stock Exchange after early hesitation became brighter, gilt-edged securities particularly recovering from early weakness. Most of the commodity markets again showed upward tendency owing to influence of sterling movements, but there was no feature. Wall Street was steady but traders were generally holding off, awaiting Steel Corporation dividend.—Reuter.

FURTHER FALL IN POUND

U. S. Steel Corporation Dividend

LONDON, Oct. 26.

New York.—The United States Steel Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar 75 cents on preferred stock.

There was a further fall of two cents in the sterling. Yesterday's final quotation was 3 dollars 30 1/16 cents.—Reuter.

LONDON COMBED FOR CRIMINALS

Daring Mail Bag Robbery

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Two men are charged with mail bag robbery at Euston Station. The police combed London during the past week as the robbery particularly was daring. Numerous pound notes from the bag were found in the chimney in one of the men's houses. The men pleaded not guilty and they were remanded in custody for a week Reuter's Special.

BORAH ON WORLD DEPRESSION

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Nampa (Idaho).—A suggestion that the demonetisation of silver in India was one of the causes of world depression, was made by Senator Borah in a speech here. Senator Borah quoted in this connection the testimony given by Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency in 1926 in which Mr. Norman forecasted wide disturbances of prices in China with reactions in Europe and even in America. If India sold large amount of silver. —Reuter.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, organised by the Sholapur Buy Indian League, was opened last evening by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the presence of a huge gathering including a large number of businessmen and mill managers.

The exhibition contains about 121 stalls exhibiting various Indian products representative of the country's industry.—A. P.

BRITISH MISSIONARIES HAVE NO VESTED INTERESTS

Manifesto Issued Urging The Govt. To Give Them Option To Vote On General Register

POONA, October 26.

The following manifesto over the signatures of a number of prominent missionaries in India has been issued:—

There must be many British missionaries in India, and other British men and women also, who regret the fact that under the present Communal Award, they are obliged to register their names on the European register whether they wish to do so or not, and would much prefer that voters should not be divided up according to race or religion or class, but should be free, as in England, to vote irrespective of such considerations, for the man whom they consider most likely to further the interests which they have at heart and for this purpose should be allowed to enter their names on a general register.

MISSIONARIES HAVE NO INTEREST.

We recognise that Europeans who have commercial or other interests of their own to safeguard are entitled to ask for special protection, if they think it necessary; but missionaries have no such special interests and merely desire to throw themselves into the life of the country, and they might often feel that an Indian Christian or some other candidate would understand the interests of the Christians with whom they are concerned better than the European candidate, and would, therefore wish to be free to vote for him.

In addition to this there are many who resent the fact that by the present Award they are cut off from their Indian and Anglo-Indian fellow-Christians with whom they form one body, and regard this as a direct blow to the very conception of the Christian Church.

What we ask is nor the abolition of reserved seats for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, not yet the abolition of separate electoral rolls for them, but only that those who so desire may have the option of registering themselves on a general roll, enabling them to vote for whichever candidate they prefer.

We would ask all those who are in favour of such liberty being granted, whether they would themselves wish to avail themselves of it or not, to send in their names as early as possible to Father J.C. Winslow, Christa Seva Sangha, Poona 5.

We recognise, of course, that if a large number of Europeans were to avail themselves of this liberty, the number of seats reserved for Europeans might have, in fairness, to be reduced, but it is unlikely that the number would be large enough to make any such change necessary.

The following are the signatories:—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Tinnevelly; the Right Rev. Bishop Packenham Walsh, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Rev. J.Z. Hodge, Secretary of the National Christian Council; Rev. Father Barton, S.S.J.E., Bombay; Prof. J.R. Cuthbert, Wilson College Bombay; Rev. J.F. Edwards, English Editor, "Dnyanodaya"; Rev. W.E.S. Holland, Principal, St. John's College Agra; Rev. Father Holmes, the Oxford Mission to Calcutta; Rev. H.B King, Head of the Cambridge Brotherhood, Delhi; Prof. Kellock, Wilson College Bombay; Rev. C.D. Monahan, Principal of Wesley High School, Secunderabad; Rev. R. Milford, St. John's College Agra; Rev. Father Playne, S.S.J.E. Poona; Prof. Taylor, Wilson College Bombay; Rev. Father Wilkins, S.S.J.E. Bombay; Rev. J.C. Williams, Provincial Superior of S.S.J.R. Poona; Rev. J.C. Winslow, Acharya, Christa Seva Sangha, Poona; Rev. Popley Y.M.C.A., Madras.—A.P.

MRS. PATEL'S DEMISE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

We regret to announce that Mrs. Patel, the mother of Mr. Vithalbhai and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, expired this afternoon at Karamsad. She was nearing her ninetieth year.

C. P. MARATHI "DICTATOR" RELEASED

NAGPUR, Oct. 26

Government having granted three months' remission Baba Saheb Deshmukh, a prominent Congressman of Wardha District, has been released from Seoni Jail. He is described as having been the Second President of the C.P. Marathi War Council, an unlawful association, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300/ in February in connection with Civil Disobedience activities.—A.P.

Abhyankar's Rifle And Pistol Attached

NAGPUR, Oct. 26

Soon after his release from jail on medical grounds, Barrister Abhyankar returned his double barrel rifle and automatic pistol in order to obtain a license.

It is understood that Government have attached them in realisation of the fine imposed upon him.—A.P.

Education Minister At Jalagaon

JALGAON, Oct. 24.

Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the minister of education, received two addresses this morning at Jalgaon. One of them was from the depressed classes and the other by the East Khandesh Local Boards.

The address presented by the local boards enumerated a number of grievances of the boards particularly in regard to the funds set aside for primary education and the refusal of the Government to sanction any more money in spite of repeated requests. Replying the minister stated that he would consider their demands sympathetically.

The Minister paid several visits to the various co-operative societies and schools in the district.—A. P.

RELEASE MAHATMA IMMEDIATELY

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Letter To Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

It is understood that Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the Muslim community has addressed a letter to the Viceroy requesting him to release Mahatma Gandhi so as to enable him to take part in the Allahabad Conference. The Maulana has also requested the Viceroy that he should in the meanwhile be permitted to interview the Mahatma in jail.

NEW DELHI Oct. 26.

The letter is addressed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and is understood have been despatched this morning.

It recalls the Maulana's interview with the Viceroy and his talks with Pandit Malaviya and expresses the opinion that the time has come when with heads and hearts clean of the cobwebs of mistrust and suspicion they should face the situation manfully.

The Maulana proceeds to ask the Viceroy on behalf of the Muslims of India—or at least of the overwhelming majority of them—to grant Muslims the favour of releasing Mahatma Gandhi to enable him to participate in the Allahabad Conference on November 3 He further emphasises that Mahatma Gandhi occupies to-day a peculiar position among the Hindus and Sikhs and his co-operation and support would help them a great deal in coming to a settlement.

FAVOUR TO MUSLIMS

The Maulana feels that by releasing Mahatma Gandhi, the Viceroy would be conferring a great favour on the Muslims and would show that Government genuinely desire to promote goodwill between the different communities. The Maulana make it clear that Muslims would beg Mahatma Gandhi and his co-workers to suspend or withdraw Civil Disobedience which in their opinion has caused sufficient trouble and unpleasantness in India.

He claims that he and others, who had been Mahatma Gandhi's co-workers, in the past, would succeed in putting pressure on Mahatma Gandhi to secure peace which would satisfy the honour of Britain and India. The Maulana assures the Viceroy that Muslims want peace and that everyone in India need peace and the time had come to make another serious effort to achieve it. The letter finally requests that till Mahatma Gandhi is released, the Maulana should be allowed to have free interviews with Mahatma Gandhi in Jail.—A. P.

UNITY EFFORTS WELCOMED

Anjuman Islahul Muslamin's Resolutions

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 26.

The Anjuman Islahul Muslamin of New Nagpada, Bombay has passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Anjuman-Islah-ul-Muslamin expresses its full confidence in Moulana Shaukat Ali and the Khilafat Committee and appreciates their efforts in connection with establishing unity between various groups of the Musalmans which efforts have by the grace of God, been fructified and also hopes that his efforts in bringing out complete harmony and peace between Hindus and Musalmans and establishing unity among them will be successful.

RELEASE MAHATMA.

This meeting of the Anjuman requests the Government of India to release Mahatma Gandhi forthwith because in the opinion of this Anjuman the participation of Mahatmaji in the All-Parties' Conference is absolutely necessary.

KARACHI MUSLIMS FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Joint electorate with reservation of seats was favoured by a resolution which was debated at great length and finally passed at a meeting of the Young Moslems Debating Society last evening.

Prominent Moslems of Karachi were present including Sheikh Abdul Majid, president, All-India Khilafat Conference, Mir Mahomed Balooch, M. L. C., Ghulamali Chagla, ex-president, Karachi Municipality.—A. P.

MOVE FOR LEADERS' MEETING IN KARACHI

To Consider Political Situation

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Sheik Abdul Majid, President of the All-India Khilafat Conference since his arrival from Delhi last week-end has been receiving messages from friends and colleagues congratulating him on his success at the Lucknow Conference. He has been meeting some of the prominent Muslim leaders in Sind, who are now in Karachi, and it is understood a leaders' meeting may be arranged to discuss the present political situation.—A. P.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad For Allahabad

ALLAHABAD Oct. 26

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is expected to arrive here to-day to join in the informal talks between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Maulana Shaukat Ali. Pandit Malaviya is still somewhat weak. He, nevertheless, had talks with Mr. Chintamani and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru lying in bed.—A.P.

IS HE GOVT. MEMBER ?

Muslim Leader Who Issued Press Circular On Award

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26

Sardar Sant Singh is raising in the Assembly a question of the circular published by the "Tribune" giving views on the Communal Award of a Muslim leader holding high official position. Sardar Sant Singh will ask whether the leader concerned is a member of Government and whether he has issued that circular with the permission of the Government of India and whether such act was not in contravention of the rules and regulations of Government conduct of members of Government and officials.

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AT

THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

SHOLAPUR

To be held on coming DASARA DAY.

Inventors, Merchants & Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition Apply for particulars before 20th of Sept. 32

THE SECRETARY.
Exhibition Committee.
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE, SHOLAPUR.

"WHOLE OF EVIDENCE FALSE & CONCOCTED"

Mr. Pupala Pleads He Is Innocent

TWO POLICE OFFICERS EXAMINED IN KAMATIPURA "MURDER" CASE

BOMBAY Wednesday.

"The whole of the evidence of Ravan, Siddappa, Shamji, Shanker and Babu is utterly false and concocted. I had no hand in the demolition or firing of the Tajia. I know nothing of the murder of a Mussalman committed on May 16 .... I am innocent" declared Mr. S. K. Pupala in his statement to the Court to-day at the resumed hearing of the Kamatipura Murder case which is being heard by Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. The accused in the case are Mr. S. K. Pupala; Moreswar Nursoji and five other Hindus from Kamatipura who are charged with murder, destruction of evidence; rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly.

At to-day's hearing Deputy Inspector B. D. Savant and Sub-Inspector M. L. Dharkar of the Nagpada Police gave evidence for the prosecution. With the evidence of four constables, the prosecution evidence concluded and the arguments commenced.

Deputy Inspector B. D. Savant, and Sub-Inspector M. L. Dharker, of the Nagpada police station, who had carried on the initial enquiries into the Tazia burning case, were examined to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, at the resumed hearing of the "Kamatipura Murder Case."

In his evidence Mr. Savant stated that the information about the tazia incident, which had occurred at the 5th Lane, Kamatipura, was recorded by him on May 26, from the station diary entry of May 16. The statement of Hussein Shah, the owner of the tazia, was recorded by him on June 5, in which Hussein Shah mentioned the names of a few persons. A few days later Hussein Shah pointed out four Hindus to the witness, whose names had not been included in this complaint. The case papers were then handed over to Deputy Inspector Raymond.

After that witness recorded many cases of murder from Kamatipura, both of Hindus and of Muslims. Some of the cases were given to Deputy Inspector Raymond for investigation.

TAZIA ON FIRE

Cross examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness stated that Hussein Shah had mentioned the names of six persons in his statement of June 5. In it Hussein Shah had also stated that the tazia had been set on fire at 4 p. m. and that he did not know as to who had set it on fire.

In that statement he did not say that Moreswar was standing near the liquor shop?—No.

Nor did he tell you that Karimbi was seated near the tazia — No.

During the riots were you on duty?—I went to the Kamatipura locality with an armed petrol, police and military. I was not on guard duty.

From what date did you go?— I went from May 17. On May 15 and 16

GUARDS ON DUTY.

I was on duty at Suleiman Chowki and Two Tanks.

Was there a continuous guard kept?—A guard had been kept since the evening of May 15 at the junction of 5th lane and Bazar Road.

Was it continuous guard?—Yes it was a continuous guard and was kept there throughout the riots.

Was it armed or unarmed?—We started with unarmed police, then from lamplight time armed guards were kept in addition to the unarmed guards.

What about the military guard?—They used to be at the police stations and go on patrol duty at intervals.

Do you know that Mr. Butler came with the military gualds?—No, I do not know.

You are perfectly certain that on May 17 and 18 the military were patrolling?—Yes, they were patrolling at regular intervals.

RAVAN'S SHOUT.

Did you hear Ravan saying: has killed? Who has done And I am being charged, a man?—No, I have not

know Pupala and Moredo.

that during these men were helping rescue work?

Mr. Pupala persons? ed and Dharam-

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patrol at regular intervals when an alarm was given. Generally, the whole of the armed guard would go, and if there was accommodation in the lorry the unarmed men also would go.

To a question from the Magistrate the witness said that even if the unarmed guard went in the lorry, there would be none left behind on duty at the place.

WHAT ALLU SAID.

The next witness sub-inspector, Dharker stated that he knew Allu Ebrahim. He came to the police station on May 18 at 9 a.m. The witness was asked by Inspector Bhatkal to accompany Allu, as he had informed him that a Muslim had been murdered on Bazar Road and the body thrown into a water tank at the junction of the 8th Lane and Bazar Road. Allu went with the officer upto the junction of Bellasis Road and Bazar Road, and told the witness that he would not get any further as it was a Hindu locality. Allu informed the witness that there were two water tanks on the 8th Lane, one circular and one rectangular. Another reason for Allu not going into the place was that he did not want the people to know that he was the informant.

NO BODY IN TANKS.

The Sub-Inspector, who was accompanied by two police constables, went to the 8th Lane and found the two water tanks as described by Allu. Witness searched both of them and found no body. While returning to the police station. Allu again met the officer at the same place where he had left him.

The officer told Allu that he had not found anybody there. All of them went to the police station and a station entry was made and a report was made to the inspector.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness stated that he had recorded the statement of Karambi. She had said in her statement that they could not see anybody near the tazia as all of them had run away. She had also stated that she and Hussein Shah had put out the fire before the fire brigade came.

NO HINDU CROWD.

Is it true Allu pointed out a manhole to you?—No he did not. You said that Allu came with you upto the junction of Bellasis Road Junction?—Yes.

Is it true that he remained at the police station and you went alone?—No, it is not true.

Was it true that a crowd of 500 men had collected, all Hindus?—There was no crowd of 500 Hindus.

"ACHCHA SAB JANA DEV."

Allu told you that the dead body had been dumped into a water cistern?—Allu told me that the body had been thrown into a water tank. The actual words that he used was "panika tanki."

Was there any cover on the tanki?—No, there was none.

How deep was the round tank?—It was waist deep.

Any water?—Yes.

How deep was the rectangular tank?—Only a foot and a half.

Any water?—Yes.

When you told Allu that you could not find any body in the tank, what did he say?—He said, "Achcha sab, jane dev."

Four constables of the Nagpada Police station then gave evidence for the prosecution.

"I AM INNOCENT".

Mr. S. K. Pupala in his statement said "The whole of the evidence of Ravan, Siddappa, Shamji Shanker and Babu is utterly false and concocted. I had no hand in the demolition or the firing of the Tajia. I know nothing of the murder of a Mussalman, committed on May 16. I never instigated anybody. I did not say "Let the Mohamedan come' I did not tell anybody either to remove the corpse or to dump it into manhole. I am innocent. I shall put in a further written statement, if necessary. I reserve the rest of my defence for the Sessions, if my case is to be committed."

Mr. Moreswar Nursoji and the five other accused also made statements saying that they knew nothing either about the destruction and firing of the Tajia or of the murder of the Mussalman and dumping his body in the manhole.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor in his address said that the Prosecution had led evidence to show that the Tajia was destroyed on the first day and set fire to on the second and also that a Muslim was murdered on May 16, and that his body was dumped into a manhole after 36 hours of the crime. The Prosecution by the evidence of these witnesses had made out a case against the accused.

"WITNESSES RELIABLE."

Continuing Mr. Manker said that the defence had tried to prove that none of the four prosecution witnesses who were eye witnesses to the incident were reliable as all of them had passed some part of their lives in jail. In spite of the witnesses having passed some years of their lives in jail, the evidence that they had given regarding the facts of the case was more inclined towards truth. Although they had been to jail previously, for sometime past they have been leading a good life.

Magistrate: How can you say that people who go round the streets at mid-night or 1 a.m. smoking 'chilam', have been leading good life?

Mr. Manker: That is the usual habit. If you go round the native part of the city you will find people sitting till late at night. A 'huka' if there is one will go round. And if they can afford they will have some drinks also.

Forstalling that the defence might argue continued the Prosecutor, that according to the Overseer of the Drainage the depth of the Sewers was only about 3 feet near the place where it was dumped and that it would be impossible to throw into it a dead body nearly 5 feet 3 inches. Mr. Manker argued that 36 hours had passed since the Muslim was killed when the body was thrown into the sewers.

When the Police Prosecutor wanted to argue the "Insult Incident" the Magistrate said that he did not attach much importance to it as incidents of that nature during the riots happened dozens of times at dozens of places.

The next point was as regards Allu's evidence. Ebrahim Allu who had received information about the dumping went and informed the Police Inspector about it. Sub-Inspector Dharker was sent to examine the "Tanki". According to Dharkar, Allu said that the body was thrown into a water "tanki" There might have been a misunderstanding by the Sub-Inspector. Not only that, according to the Sub-Inspector one tanki was waist deep and another was one and a half feet. It would have been impossible that Allu would have told that the body was thrown into that.

Although Ravan and Husseinshah had not met before there is corroboration between the statements of Husseinshah and Ravan regarding the Tajia incident. Ravan's statement was recorded on June 25 and the manholes were searched on June 30 and the bones were found. That shows that Ravan was telling the truth. Ravan even in his examination-in-chief admitted that he had previous convictions without any hesitation. He also said that the part that he had taken on the night on May 7, was to bring buckets of water to wash off the blood stains. That further shows that Ravan is a truthful witness. As regards his having brought buckets of water, he did as he was ordered by Pupala, whose word was law in Kamatipura, to do so.

"INSULT INCIDENT."

Further arguing his case, the Police Prosecutor said that if all the witnesses were got up witnesses they would all have said the same thing at the same time without any difference.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. RAYMOND.

The Prosecutor said that as is being made out by the defence, there has never been any grudge borne by Mr. Raymond against Pupala. Inspector Bhatkal who knew about the incident, would not have passed on the papers of this case to Dy. Inspector Raymond if he knew that he was bearing any grudge against Mr. Pupala. Mr. Raymond could never conceive that such a thing could have happened and tried to involve Mr. Pupala in it.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS.

It was very late when Mr. Manker finished his address. Mr. Velinkar then got up and said that he wanted to narrate the sequence of events before arguing the case proper. The sequence of events had a very important bearing on the facts of the case. The Defence Counsel then quoted the date and the incident on that date from May 15. till the time the accused were arrested.

The case was postponed to tomorow for hearing the defence arguments. Messrs. S. G. Velinkar; V. G. Dalvi; A. R. Gadkari; S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulkar defended the accused while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. K. Manker

GRETA GARBO, JOHN BARRYMORE, JOAN CRAWFORD, WALLACE BEERY *and* LIONEL BARRYMORE *in* "GRAND HOTEL"

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

Won By Pullover

PUNTER GETS £1,773 FOR 10s.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At Newmarket, to-day, Cambridgeshire stakes, run over a distance of one mile and one furlong, resulted as follows:—

PULLOVER 1
ADA DEAR 2
PHARAOH THIRD 3
—Reuter.

Thirty-three ran. Won by three-quarters of a length. Half a length separated the second and the third.

STARTING PRICES.

The following were the starting prices:—

100/1 Pullover.
25/1 Ada Dear.
100/1 Pharaoh Third.

Reel Admiral was ridden by Fred Rickaby. Otherwise the runners were identical with probables.

DETAILS OF RACE.

There was a good start the most prominent of the field being Seraph Boy, Alluvial, Totaig, Duodecagon, Becti, St. Oswald, Pullover, and Great Scot. Halfway, the leaders were Seraph Boy, Duodecagon, Pricket, Pullover, Dorigen, Alluvial, Ada Dear, Great Scot and Pharoah. Pullover led at Bushes followed by Pharoah, Thaouka, Pricket, Ada Dear and Dorigen.

Coming out of the dip, Pullover was almost clear, and easily holding his own, won comfortably. Pricket was close fourth, just in front of Dorigen. The winner's time was one minute 55 and one-fifth seconds.—Reuter.

£1,773 FOR 10S. STAKE.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Robinson's Pullover, an outsider who was quoted 100/1 won Cambridgeshire Stakes. Lord Glanely's Ada Dear was second, and Sir Victor Sassoon's Pharaoh Third was third. Pricket was fourth and Dorigen, favourite, fifth. Pullover was such a dark horse that scarcely anybody knew its name until the Judge's decision was announced. Only one backer succeeded in autumn a doubles linking Nitsichin with Pullover, winning £1,773 for a ten-shilling stake.

"GRAND HOTEL"

A Big Picture Coming To The Capitol

One of the biggest pictures of the year will be released at the Capitol from November 5th. It is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production entitled "Grand Hotel," with a galaxy of stars including Greta Garbo, John and Lionel Barrymore, Joan Crawford Wallace Beery, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt, and others. A press-show was held on Wednesday, and the impression it left on one's mind is that this screen version of the Vicki Baum play is one of the most eminently satisfying photoplays ever brought to the screen. In fact, the film has many points of superiority over the stage version, the possibilities of which were necessarily restricted by its obvious limitations, which do not exist for the screen.

THE TREME.

"Grand Hotel" is not so much a drama about a day's events in a large hotel as it is a series of little dramas about a group of people, who encounter various adventures' inside its pretentious walls. You are told about Gruesinskaya the great Russian dancer, who, in spite of her fame, is lonely and sad until she meets and falls in love with Baron who had come to her room to steal her pearls. You are told about Kringelein, the bookkeeper, who had taken his meager savings and come to the Grand Hotel for one last fling at life before he died. You are told about Preysing, pompus and wolfed textile manufacturer, who had come to engineer an important deal; about the Baron, a decadent noble man, who had sunk to the lowly escape of a room thief before he came infatuated with the lovely Gruesinakaya, and about little Flaommohon, stenographer, who was willing to be nice to Mr. Preysing because she needed money, and you are told how the Baron was till by Preysing when he attempted to steal the funds which he needed to go off with Madame Gruesinakaya and how little Flaomohen finally agreed to go to Paris with poor old Krigelein because he was the only one who had been kind to her. There are the hundred little details which director Edmund Goulding could portray with a camera and which couldn't have been depicted on the stage. And, of course, there Garbo, and John Crawford, and Wallace B-eery, and Lewis Stone, and the two B-arrymores.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

(Continued From Page 6)

sideration, the financial difficulty in the way of the separation of Sindh would wear a wholly different aspect from those so far considered. In the absence of authoritative investigation into the problem, it would be impossible to say off-hand what room there is for economy and retrenchment, and what chances there are for adding to the local resources of the Sind Exchequer. Much less is it possible to say what need there would be for subsidising Sindh in respect of the National Minimum. Assuming there is good scope in either direction, it may be that the balance may be found to be fairly even. If there is any deficit, particularly on account of works of such national importance as the Irrigation system in that province; and if the deficit is of a temporary nature, as seems to be the case; the arrangement of making a national subvention to Sind, during the intial years of its existence as a province, to make good the anticipated deficit on all counts, and treat the same as a loan without interest, to be repaid in a prescribed manner and in a given number of years ought to prove a generally acceptable. If the Sindhis undertake such a liability, agreement will not be impossible to be reached on this complicated question. In such an agreement, stipulations could be easily introduced to protect the different minority against discriminating taxation or invidious legislation, timorous because of its wealth which makes it particularly vulnerable. There would then be no material opposition to the consummation of this particular Demand of the Muslims.

MUSLIM SECESSION FROM INDIA?

There is an aspect of opposition to demands like this,—the possibility of wholesale secession from the Federation by the Muslim Provinces on the border, which we shall consider in connection with the next Demand of Mr. Jinnah.

BALUCHISTAN AND N.W.F. PROVINCE.

DEMAND X.

"Reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the same footing as in other Provinces.

This Demand has been already conceded, so far as the N.W.F. Province is concerned. Baluchistan is perennially impecunious. With reference to Baluchistan, it is difficult to see how that barren and deserted region would be able to support a provincial administration of its own on a modern basis. It would be much more economical, and serve the Muslim purpose no less effectively, if the people in Baluchistan are given the option to join either with Sindh, or with the N.W.F. or even with the Punjab for purposes of administration; and their decision be accepted by the constitution-makers for the future.

The agreement on all these points of the Muslim Demand raises the issue that a solid block of Muslim majority provinces will be set up on the frontier, which may well threaten the integrity of the country. The apprehension, like others of its kind, is the child of distrust. There is no valid ground to hold that the Muslims of the Punjab or Sind will find their co-religionists in Western Asia more congenial than their compatriots of India. The hold of religious sentiment has weakened all over Western Asia, while the bonds between the Hindus and Muslims are far stronger than the imaginary liens between the Mussulmans of India, and those of Persia, Iraq or Egypt. Even the Afghans may not suit the Punjab and Sindh Muslims in all respects, as the Hindu or the Sikh from the same region. The chance of secession may be there, but if it is, it seems to be very remote. And if it develops into a reality, we cannot by the constitution now on the anvil provide against it. Let us agree that sufficient unto the day is the worry thereof.

(Continued)

BIG "PUTSCH" AGAINST CONGRESS AND "REDS" !

Association In U. P. With Collector As President

ALLAHABAD Oct. 26

An organisation known as the Hindu Hitkarana Sabha or The Anjuman Taraqqi-E-Hind has been formed for the purpose of counteracting Congress propaganda. This body, which has been formed mainly as a result of the efforts of Mr. Donaldson, Collector of Allahabad, is one of the many such organisations at present functioning in the United Provinces.

Its aims are to promote the political, social and economic welfare of the residents of Allahabad District, to establish cordial relations between landlords and tenants to counteract communism, terrorism, lawlessness.

The Collector, Mr. Donaldson, has been elected President and major Ramprataps ngh, Secretary and a sum of Rs. 1,900/ has been subscribed for the funds of the association.—A.P.

"ROOF OF WORLD" ATTAINED.

SOVIET EXPEDITION'S ACHIEVEMENT.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.

The Soviet mountaineering expedition has reached 21,000 feet above the sea-level by attaining the famous Pamir Plateau known as the "Roof of the World."

The expedition is continuing to climb with the object of scaling Harmo Peak 23,163 feet high.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

SHAUKAT TO WILLINGDON

FULL TEXT OF LETTER

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

"In continuation of my telegram to you and the conversation I had the honour to have with His Excellency and phone messages I sent you to keep you informed of what was being done to pave the way for an honourable understanding between Hindus and Sikhs and Muslims, and finally for bigger honourable settlement between Britain and India, I am now in a position to make a definite proposal for favourable consideration of His Excellency.

I have had several heart-to-heart talks with Pandit Malaviyaji who in spite of his illness has been working hard in a good cause, and is anxious to clear the road for a good solution of the impossible position in which we are all placed. Time has come when with clear heads and hearts, clean of cowebs of mistrust and suspicion, we should face the situation manfully.

RELEASE GANDHIJI.

And my humble suggestion is this: On behalf of the Muslims of India or at least of the overwhelming majority I ask His Excellency to grant us the favour of release of Mahatma Gandhi so that he could take part in the coming meeting at Alahabad on 3rd November. He occupies today, a peculiar position with Hindus and Sikhs, and we believe his co-operation and support would help us a great deal in coming to a good settlement. In releasing Gandhiji His Excellency would be conferring a very great favour on us Muslims, which we would very greatly appreciate and I feel ceertain this gesture of good-wil will be fuly appreciated by Hindus and Sikhs, and would show the world at large that His Excellency and responsible British Officials are anxious to promote goodwill between the different communities in India and have been genuinely helping in an effort to create a atmosphere for friendly understanding.

TO BRING PRESSURE ON MAHATMA.

We Muslims would then beg of Mahatma Gandhi and his friends and co-workers to suspend or withdraw the civil disobedience which has caused sufficient trouble and unpleasantness in India. We have been his co-workers and have real right to bring pressure on him in the cause of peace. We hope we will succeed and then eventually in a few days we would be in a position to make final peace which would satisfy the honour of Britain and India. Without such understanding there can be no real peace in this land. Such an honourable peace would free us all to devote our energies towards construction and take our minds away from schemes for strife and illwill.

"TIME FOR PEACE COME"

In making this proposal we Muslims have no other desire except to devote our whole attention to constructive work and evolve schemes for self-improvement. We do not want to quarrel with anyone, nor do we desire strife round about us. I think everyone in India needs peace and the time has come when another serious effort should be made for it. I hope His Excellency will pay due consideration to this humble request of ours, and meantime I will be allowed to have free interviews with Mr. Gandhi in jail.

In conclusion I repeat what I said before that real peace for India means peace which includes British, Indian Princes, Hindus, Muslims and all other minorities, all working for the common good of this vast land. Kindly lay this letter before His Excellency for early consideration, and we pray that our humble request may be granted, as it would strengthen our hands in dealing with Mr. Gandhi and other friends."—A.P.

SIR P. C. RAY ON HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

"Jinnah asked for fourteen points; I would give Muslims six more points and make it a round 20," said Sir P. C. Ray, addressing Muslim youths this evening. Sir P. C. Ray attached no importance to seats in Councils. Hindu-Muslim differences were differences only among intellectuals for the selfish motive of getting the loaves and fishes of offices. The real problems of the masses could not be looked at from a Hindu or Muslim point of view. Famine Malaria and appalling illiteracy were the real problems. Muslims would be benefitted in these directions more by a National Government than the Hindus, because they really suffered more from these ills, specially of illiteracy.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

Heavy Curtailment Of Production And Drastic Cutting Of Wages

The "Asahi English [illegible]vement". "Present Day Japan" (1932) contains the following article reviewing the textile Industry of Japan:—

COTTON INDUSTRY.

Two main causes forced Japan off the gold standard in December, 1931. One was the suspension of the gold standard by Britain in September 1931 and the other the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble in the same month. The depreciation of sterling by about 20 per cent in consequence of the abandonment of the gold standard, made the position of Manchester goods and that of Japanese cotton goods difficult, for they are rivals in international markets. The Manchurian outbreak brought about an unprecedentedly severe boycott against Japanese goods in China and export to China has almost stopped. We give below a comparison of the export of cotton yarn and cotton cloth for the last four months of 1931 with that for the corresponding period of the preceding year prepared by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH.

	1931. Yards.	Yens.
September	130,013,000	18,212,000
October	112,629,000	14,384,000
November	94,776,000	11,201,000
December	96,516,000	11,102,000
	1930. Yards.	Yens.
September	120,933,000	20,091,000
October	126,226,000	20,448,000
November	134,643,000	21,216,000
December	128,041,000	20,434,000

COMPARISON.

	Yards.	Yens.
September	+ 9,080,000	—1,879,000
October	—13,597,000	—6,064,000
November	—39,867,000	—0,015,000
December	—31,525,000	—9,332,000

The total decrease was 75,909,000 yards in quantity and 23,532,000 yens in value. In comparing the total export of these staple goods in 1931 with that of the preceding year, we find a shrinkage of 159,306,000 yards in quantity and 73,429,000 yens in value. It will thus be seen that the decrease in the last 4 months of the year was responsible for one half the quantity loss and one third of the yen loss. This sharp decline of trade after September is chiefly attributable to England's abandonment of the gold standard, which brought about a depreciation of sterling, and the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. The export of cotton cloth during 1931 was as follows:—

EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH DURING 1931.

Exports to	Quantity. Yards.	Value. Yens.
Shanghai	132,521,000	24,262,000
Tientsin	50,531,000	8,920,000
Tsingto	23,923,000	4,419,000
Dairen	37,599,000	6,116,000
Hankow	8,013,000	1,375,000
Manchuria	21,045,090	3,540,000
Other Parts of China	3,510,000	514,000
Hongkong	63,317,000	9,741,000
Dutch Indies	212,005,000	28,263,000
British India	404,631,000	49,910,000
Egypt	102,892,000	14,351,000
Africa	122,007,000	16,365,000
Other countries	230,032,000	30,235,000
Total	1,412,032,000	198,966,000

The Minseito Party Government removed the gold embargo when the trade depression was making itself felt throughout the world. Our cotton industry was doubly affected by these two causes, and plunged into great difficulties. To tide over the situation, the industry carried out a heavy curtailment of production, a drastic cutting of wages, and a rationalization of work, which accounts for the comparative stabilization of the situation in 1931. Through the whole period of free gold, the profits of the cotton industry continued to decline sharply.

The world crisis of 1930 further increased in intensity in 1931. The financial disturbances that broke out in Germany in the summer of 1931 crossed the channel and there caused the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England, and the world trade depression was further deepened. Under these circumstances, it was natural that our cotton industry should suffer. Below is given the average dividend in the cotton industry before, during, and after the Great War, prepared by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association.

AVERAGE DIVIDEND OF MEMBER COMPANIES OF THE COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION.

	First half	Second half
1914	16.2 p.c.	13.5 p.c.
1915	14.9 p.c.	15.5 p.c.
1916	19.8 p.c.	23.5 p.c.
1917	33.4 p.c.	41.1 p.c.
1918	52.7 p.c.	49.7 p.c.
1919	49.9 p.c.	51.0 p.c.
1920	48.4 p.c.	26.5 p.c.
1921	22.3 p.c.	26.6 p.c.
1922	25.0 p.c.	23.5 p.c.
1923	21.1 p.c.	16.7 p.c.
1924	16.. p.c.	16.3 p.c.
1925	16.9 p.c.	16.4 p.c.
1926	15.3 p.c.	14.8 p.c.
1927	14.5 p.c.	14.7 p.c.
1928	13.5 p.c.	14.2 p.c.
1929	13.7 p.c.	13.7 p.c.
1930	9.0 p.c.	7.6 p.c.
1931	8.4 p.c.	

Note.—An embargo was placed on gold shipments in September, 1917. It was removed in January 1931, and replaced in December, 1931.

The country was on free gold for only two years, for the ban which had been lifted by the Minseito Party Govt. in January, 1930, was again imposed by the Seiyukai Government, which succeeded to power in December 1931. The new government, on account of the Manchurian outbreak and for the purpose of carrying out its positive policy resorted to an inflation policy. To what extent this policy can benefit industry is a question that cannot easily be answered in these days of severe world trade depression. Most of the leading industries of the world are with difficulty maintaining their position by big curtailments in production. Until, therefore, the purchasing power of the public is restored, unemployment is reduced, and the overproduction consequent on the great increase in the productivity of machinery is removed, an increase of production and extension of business can hardly be hoped for in any industry. The following quotation is taken from a report of the World Cotton Spinners' Association.

"The spindle-hours stopped by the mills, when worked out over the whole industry of each country, indicates the following stoppage in weeks of 48 hours, for the industries in the countries tabulated below:

	Half-year ending July 31, 1931	Half-year ending Jan. 31, 1931
Great Britain	13.42	13.22
Germany	6.43	2.87
France	6.13	3.01
Italy	7.73	7.63
Belgium	5.20	3.85
Poland	1.18	1.65
Switzerland	4.23	4.28
Holland	0.86	0.50
Austria	8.88	6.68
Sweden	7.47	3.53
Finland	3.78	3.22
Denmark	1.42	1.96
Norway	14.47	2.87
Japan	14.15	19.25
China	5.16	2.40
Mexico	1.88	2.61
Brazil	2.62	6.88

Note: This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 120 hours. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 5.66 (7.70) weeks for the last six months under review.

The working week in China is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 1.875 (0.87) weeks for the last six months under review."

Since November last the industry has adopted the stoppage of 30.8 per cent of spindles, besides the fixed two holidays a month. There are altogether 7,300,000 spindles installed in our mills, 30 per cent. of which is 2,190,000 spindles, and taking the two holidays into consideration, the percentage of the idle equipment rises to a considerable figure. The spinners' position has been improved somewhat by the reimposition of the gold embargo, and an increase of exports may be expected, and yet a lowering of the percentage of idle spindles will be impossible at least for some time yet, and the day is remote when this percentage will be reduced to 20.

This picture is rather pessimistic, but our cotton industry is not without its brighter side. It has achieved a marvellous development in the past, and has passed through a long history of panics and crisis. Always it has come off stronger than ever under the wise control of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, a very strong cartel. It has successfully maintained its position against Manchester goods in foreign markets, and will probably continue to do so in the future. The only obstacles in the way of the further development of our cotton industry are the ever increasing high tariff walls, with which all countries are protecting their own industries. Surmounting these difficulties will require great efforts, and the profits of the industry will have to be reduced."

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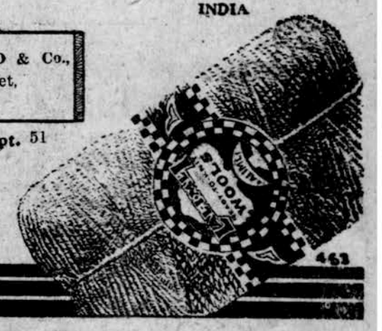

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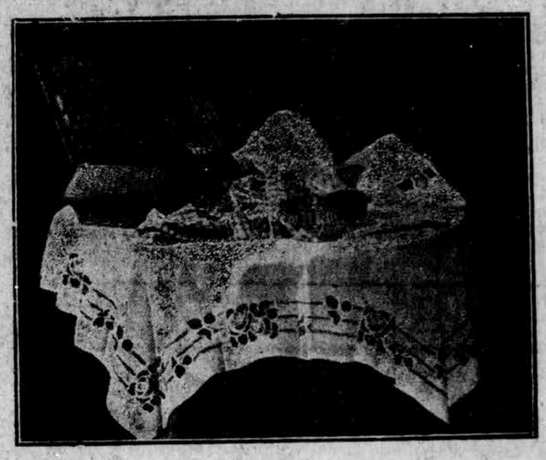

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FROM BOMBAY TO CUTCH

Steamer Facilities

PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES: B. I. S. N.'S REPLY

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Mr. G. S. Dholakia, Secretary of the Shree Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad, Bombay, has sent for publication the following correspondence which passed between his committee and the British India Steam Navigation Company on the question of steamer service between Bombay and Cutch Mandvi

Letter to the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company written by direction of the Working Committee of the Shree Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad:—

The following grievances have been reported to my committee by the travelling public who utilize the services of your steamer plying between Bombay and Cutch Mandvi and they require to be immediately redressed.

There should be a scheduled time for the arrival of the seamers "Vita" and "Ellora," at Cutch Mandvi and that time must necessarily be not later than 11-30 a.m

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS

In case of the late arrival of seamers at Cutch Mandvi there always remains a great rush amongst passengers to get down. In this rush, which ought to be regulated by the steamship authorities, great hardships are experienced by passengers—men, women and children—who are in many cases thrown one upon another and the sight of these passengers getting into the boats like herds of cattle is most unssemly. My committee seriously suggest something must be done to check this rush and regulate the getting down of passengers. In case of late arrival of steamers, there remains little time for them to halt at Mandvi and that also accounts for this rush as passengers are in fear of being overcarried to Karachi.

CAPACITY OF BOATS.

Halting time for steamers at Cutch Mandvi should be extended to three hours as there are about 500 to 700 passengers to get down.

The capacity of each boat to carry passengers should be fixed and no boat should carry passengers in excess of the number fixed for it

The fare from Bombay to Cutch Mandvi, which is at present Rs. 10 for a deck ticket, should be reduced to a smaller amount in view of the countrywide economic depression.

Reservation of boats by passengers should be stopped.

COOLY CHARGES.

There is some misunderstanding in the mind of the travelling public about cooly charges recovered by your coolies while carrying passengers' luggage into the steamer at Bombay. There is a belief in some quarters that no charges are payable to the coolies who are servants engaged by your company to carry passengers' luggage to the steamer without charging them anything and that the charges at present paid to the coolies at the Bombay dock are unauthorized payments recovered by them from the passengers against the rules of your company.

My committee see some force in this contention and would like to be enlightened on the matter and to be informed definitely whether the amounts charged at present at Bombay from passengers by your company's coolies are authorized by the rules of your company.

MERCHANTS' COMPLAINTS.

My committee have also heard of complaints of local merchants at Cutch Mandvi (my committee understand) feel much aggrieved at the present clearing arrangement at the Mandvi port.

COMPANY'S REPLY

The following reply, dated October 20, has been sent on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Company:—

The advantages to passengers of an early arrival of our steamers at Cutch Mandvi is duly appreciated and we have always done everything in our power to meet the wishes of the Cutchi community in this respect. We would mention that we arranged last season for the "Vita" to proceed direct to Cutch Mandvi to ensure an early arrival at that port, thereby incurring the additional expense of steaming back to Port Okha 'en route' to Karachi. This programme is being followed this season and the "Vita" arrives at Cutch Mandvi as early as 10-38 a.m. and seldom later than 11-50 a.m

HALTING ARRANGEMENTS

Owing to the requirements of the mail contract the same cannot be done in the case of the "Ellora," which vessel however has instructions to proceed at full speed to Cutch Mandvi via Pore Bunder, regardless of cost which in her case is very heavy, and usually arrives at Cutch Mandvi before the afternoon wind sets in.

The average number of passengers carried on most voyages is about 300 (not 500 to 700 as stated in your letter) and the vessels stay in Cutch is sufficient to allow of these passengers disembarking in comfort. The staff on these steamers as well as that of our agents take all possible measures to ensure orderly embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, but we submit that at times their efforts in this direction are brought to naught through the endeavours of each of the boatmen to secure the largest possible number of passengers for his boat. Your remarks in this connection are appreciated but we are powerless to move in the matter as these boatmen are under the control of the State authorities our representations to whom have had little, if any, beneficial results in the past.

As regards your suggestion regarding a reduction in the fare we would explain that this is not possible at present in view of the increased and growing cost of maintaining this service at the high standard which the company has achieved at considerable expense. While a reduction in the fare might be considered were an increase in the traffic likely to result, the present conditions of trade all point to the opposite being the case, as traffic has fallen of considerably, not as a result of the fares but through the economic depression.

COOLIE HIRE.

We confirm that the company supplies free labour for shipment and discharge of passengers' baggage in Bombay, no charge being payable by passengers for the handling of their bagge between the ship and the wharf. We would point out, however, that on the Bombay/Kathiawar service passengers have made it a practice to utilise the services of the baggage coolies for fetching their baggage from their homes, making purchases for them etc., and as such duties are not included in their arrangement with the company we presume that they are given a gratuity by the passengers for such services.

BOAT HIRE.

The boat hire of annas 12 per head payable for embarking or landing at Cutch Mandvi is a charge fixed by the Cutch State and has been made for very many years.

We assure you that the company is only too ready at any time to receive and investigate any suggestions your community may desire to make and to act upon them wherever practicable.

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION

The second session of the Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchant' Association, Bombay, will be opened on November 5, opposite the Albless Baug, near Charni Road Station Girgaum, by Sir Visweswarayya, and the Exhibition will close on December 5.

KHADDAR PROGRESS

Work Of A South Indian Ashram

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:—

I have found a day to visit the Tiruchengedu Gandhi Ashram. I need hardly state that the Ashram passed through another year of great difficulty owing to the absence of many of our best workers and the general political situation.

At the beginning of the year on October 1, 1931, we had an opening stock of yarn worth Rs. 42,000 and cloth worth Rs. 10,000. During the year ending September 30th the yarn produced amounted to Rs. 1,00,000. We gave away Rs. 25,000 worth of yarn to other khadi centres.

We sold khadi worth Rs. 1,00,000 during the year.

At the end of the year our closing stock in cloth was only Rs. 15,000 but in yarn Rs. 60,000.

We distributed during the year by spinning wages Rs. 55,000 and weaving wages Rs. 30,000.

GROSS PROFITS

We made gross profits in khadi Rs. 10,000, interest receipts and donations Rs. 2,900. As against these, bad debts and depreciation account came to nearly Rs. 3,500 and establishment charges to Rs. 9,500.

We spent on our hospital, schools and local rural work chiefly among "untouchables" Rs. 4,500.

On the whole we had an expenditure over all sources of income Rs. 3,935.

We spent for work among depressed classes mostly through Mr. Kelappan Nair in Malabar, Rs. 1,400.

For flood relief in Tinnevelly and Tanjore we spent Rs. 1,200.

We distributed Rs. 1,000 worth of khadi to very poor people in our locality mostly "untouchables" for which we got a special donation through Mr. Manilal Kothari.

Our Khadi work is carried on mostly on borrowed capital, our loans on this amount amounting to Rs. 6,000.

I need hardly add that the Ashram requires financial help, sympathy and support from the public, even as the peasants and untouchables around the Ashram are looking to the Ashram for help, sympathy and support.

RENT ACT FOR BOMBAY

Tenants' Demand

The first annual general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held in the Blavatsky Hall, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. The meeting was well-attended.

After the annual report and audited statements of accounts were adopted, the following resolutions were passed:—

In view of the report of the census of rents in Bombay City conducted by the Bombay Tenants' Association, and in view of the present trade depression and growing unemployment among the middle and lower class tenants, it is the considered opinion of this meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association that legislation to control the heavy rents in the city is quite essential, and this meeting gives full support to the Rent Act Bill of Mr. R.R. Bakhale and requests the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to give their full support to the Bill.

DUMPING ON ROADS.

This meeting invites the attention of the Municipal Corporation to the present system of dumping refuse on roads for over 24 hours and removing it only once a day. This is a highly insanitary practice and is injurious to public health and therefore, the meeting requests the Corporation to make arrangement to remove the refuse and not to allow it to be dumped at any place for a long time and also to make arrangements for watering and cleansing the sites daily.

As a number of complaints against insufficient supply of water are being received by the Association, this meeting recommends that the Municipal Corporators and the Legislative Councillors do bring about an amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act so as to make it obligatory upon land lords to provide water connections separately for each floor of a house.

GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE.

In order to minimize the grievances and complaints of tenants, a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Joshi, Jamnadas Mehta, M. N. Talpade, C.D. Vyas, R.K. Vaidya, P.G. Sahasrabudhe, P.P. Laud, M. V. Sardeshmukh and S.N. Gokhale, with powers to co-opt be formed to suggest amendments in the Municipal Act, rules, regulations and bye-laws by which the interests of tenants can be better safeguarded. The committee should submit its report to the Association by the end of January, 1933.

This meeting requests the board of trustees of the Improvement Trust not to make any increase in the original rents in the trust chawls as any such increase would be too high and untimely.

Any tenant giving Rs. 10 at one time can be a life member of the Association and one giving Rs. 50 be a patron.

FLIGHT OF GOLD

Total 90 Crores

The export of gold from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ending October 22 showed an increase of Rs. 28,35,828, the total for the week being Rs. 1,00,39,391 as against Rs. 72,03,563 exported the previous week.

The s.s. "President Garfield" which sailed from Bombay on Friday carried bar gold worth Rs. 59,81,240 and sovereigns worth Rs. 2,28,183 for New York while the s.s. "Carthage" which sailed from Bombay on Saturday for London carried bar gold worth Rs. 38,29,968 for London. Out of this, bar gold worth Rs 8,51,320 was for Amsterdam, option London and gold worth Rs 6,14,078 was for Amsterdam via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard up-to-date amounts Rs. 89,13,08,003.

The Standard Cross-Word Competition

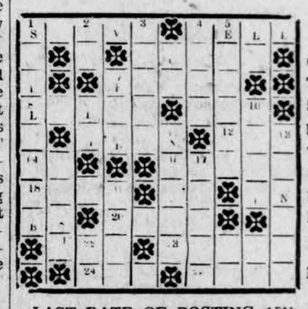
LAKHIMPUR KHERI (OUDH)

1st prize Rs. 1,000 to no error, 2nd prize Rs. 500 to one error, Rs. 150 for the correct solution posted on 1st November, 1932. Rs. 100 for the sender of the largest Number of entries (above 80), Rs. 50 for the next largest number of entries (above 35), Rs. 50 for the best student competitor and Rs. 50 for the best lady competitor.

NOTE:—Prize money will be increased or decreased as entries permit and the same may be combined or divided at the discretion of the manager whose decision in all matters regarding this competition will be legally binding and final.

Entry fee for two entries Rs. 2 each more than two and upto nine Re. 1 each and for every ten entries Rs. 8.

CLUES ACROSS:—1. The forest trees .....; 4. A skin; 6. A little ..... fields; 7. Dies; 9. The water lily of Egypt; 9. To catalogue; 12. To distress; 14. A word used to frighten children; 16. To bore; 18. To; 20. Riddles; 21. To struggle; 23. ... of Asia and Africa...burden....; 24. To expose.....; 25. To cripple.



CLUES DOWN:—1. A dish made of.....; 2. A chinese weight; 3. To accumulate; 4. To draw.....; 5. Excuse; 7. To cheat; 10. Complete; 11. A small three masted vessel.....; 13. To twist; 15. At any circumstances; 17. The nose piece in a helmet; 19. Any drunken rite; 22. Meaningless utterance.....

Ref: Chambers Dict: E. D. 1927 and after (pages 1 to 1150.)

LAST DATE OF POSTING 15th NOV. 1932.

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LARGER ARRIVALS OF PIECEGOODS

Figures For September

GOLD AGAIN TO THE RESCUE

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following statement on the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of September, 1932:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of September 1932 amounted to Rs. 12.81 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 5.88 crores, or nearly 85 per cent. over the figures of September 1931 and of Rs. 3.32 crores or 35 per cent over those for September 1930.

The improvement of Rs. 5.88 crores is almost entirely due to larger shipments of gold. Imports of merchandise and exports of Indian produce also showed increases Imports of treasure and exports of foreign merchandise and silver showed noticeable decreases.

MERCHANDISE.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.27 crores. showing an increase of Rs. 46.62 lakhs, or 12 per cent over the figures for September 1931 and of Rs. 59.29 lakhs. or 16 per cent. over those for September 1930. The increase of Rs. 46.62 lakhs is brought about chiefly by larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (+ over 20½ million yards and + Rs. 34.05 lakhs), silk. raw and manufactures (+ Rs. 16.13 lakhs), wool, manufactures (+ Rs. 8.3 lakhs), artifical silk piecegoods (+ nearly 4 million yards and + Rs. 7.56 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ 3/4 million lb and + Rs. 5.54 lakhs). artificial silk yarn (+ over ½ million lb. and + Rs. 4.7 lakhs) and rubber manufactures (+ Rs. 4.51 lakhs) despite small imports of raw cotton (—1.303 tons and —Rs. 14.22 lakhs), kerosene oil (—1½ million gallons and —Rs. 7.72 lakhs), aniline dyes (—Rs. 6.01 lakhs) and metals, etc., iron steel (—Rs. 5.45 lakhs). Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.43 lakhs as against Rs. 16.17 lakhs and Rs. 47.5 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 7.99 lakhs against Rs. 43.83 lakhs and Rs. 35.68 lakhs respectively during September 1931 and 1930.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,37,22.738 (of which Rs. 25.72.072 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1.09.51.211 in September 1931 and Rs. 1,21.92.904 in August 1932.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 1,93 crores. showing an advance of Rs. 16,55 lakhs, or 9 per cent, as compared with the figures for September 1931 but a decline of Rs. 2.46 crores, or 56 per cent, as compared with those for September 1930. The improvement of Rs. 16.55 lakhs is mainly due to larger shipment of raw cotton (+2.250 tons and + Rs. 23.71 lakhs). Exports of cotton manufactures, on the other hand. fell by Rs. 8.24 lakhs and those of cotton twist and yarn by nearly 1 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6.42 lakhs in value. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 6.32 crores as against Rs. 29.29 lakhs in September 1931 and nil in September 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 1.62 lakhs against Rs. 21.84 lakhs and Rs. 44.93 lakhs respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 13.96 lakhs as against Rs. 26.02 lakhs and Rs. 12.39 lakhs in September 1931 and 1930.

SIX MONTHS' FIGURES.

The trade statistics for the first six months of the current financial year 1932-33 show an improvement of Rs. 1.49 crores, or 5 per cent. in imports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 11.81 crores. or 28 per cent. as compared with those for the same period of 1930-31. In exports, however, they show an advance of Rs. 15.27 crores, or over 69 per cent.. and of Rs. 5.59 crores, or over 17 per cent. respectively as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the year 1931-32 and 1930-31. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 35.22 lakhs and Rs. 7.39 crores to Rs. 37.55 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 69 lakhs and Rs. 4.36 crores to Rs. 86.21 lakhs respectively.

Imports of merchandise show an increase of Rs. 2.53 crores over the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 but a decrease of Rs. 4.68 lakhs as compared with those for the same period of 1930-31.

PIECEGOODS.

The increase of Rs. 2.53 crores is chiefly due to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods +82-3/4 million yards and + Rs. 1.43 crores), raw cotton (+16,187 tons and plus Rs. 93.8 lakhs(, silk, raw and manufactures (+ Rs. 55.39 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (+4½ million lb and + Rs. 34.76 lakhs). Imports of motor cars cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof and metals etc., iron and steel, on the other hand, fell by Rs. 34.43 lakhs and Rs. 33.42 lakhs respectively.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 27.35 crores as against Rs. 1.65 and Rs. 4,364 only and those of silver to Rs. 9.34 lakhs against Rs. 1.05 crore and Rs. 1.32 crores respectively during the same period of 1931-32 and 1930-31. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 8.91 crores as against Rs. 17.73 crores and Rs. 28.74 crores respectively. The falling off of Rs. 8.82 crores from the figures for the first six months of the year 1931-32 is due smaller shipments of almost all the principal articles of export, the more important being raw cotton (minus 1,09,153 tons and minus Rs. 6.32 crores). seeds (minus 82,346 tons and minus Rs. 1.12 crore), wool, raw (minus nearly 6 million lb. and minus Rs. 41.72 lakhs). cotton twist and yarn (minus 3½ million lb. and minus Rs. 22.1 lakhs) and cotton manufactures (minus Rs. 20.53 lakhs.)

Re-exports of foreign mercandise declined by Rs. 66.27 lakhs and Rs. 71.33 lakhs respectively to Rs. 85.16 lakhs.—A. P.

NAGPUR GRAIN GANJ STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 22.

The strike of the Grain Ganj Merchants of Nagpur, which had lasted for four monts, was settled to-day. The General Committee of the Nagpur Municipality endorsed the negotiations carried on by Mr. G. R. Pradhan, the vice-president, with the leading merchants, and an agreement arrived at, between the municipality and the merchants.

The strike began on the insistence of the municipality to levy a license fee of Rs. 2 for every regular purchaser and on the refusal of the latter to enter into an agreement with the municipality. Ultimately the municipality agreed not to press for payment of license fee and the merchants agreed to follow the byelaws framed in this behalf and enter into the agreement as required.

The municipality also agreed to form a joint advisory committee to settle all disputes in the grain market.

C. P. WEATHER & CROP REPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 22.

The C. P. Weather and crop report for the week ending Monday the October 17th says:—

The weather was clear but turned cloudy towards the week end with light to heavy rain throughout the province except in the rise country. Standing khariff crops are generally in good condition. A few showers are needed in the east of the province to secure a good harvest of rice and to facilitate rabi sowings.

Harvesting of minor millots and early rice and sowings of rabi are in progress, Preparation of land for the sowing of wheat continues. Prices of food gains have slightly risen.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION

The reception committee of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association Conference have decided to organize an exhibition during Christmas week this year. Exhibits of an educative value pertaining sanitation and science are requested. The association, ever since its inception 25 years ago, has been organising, in important cities, such exhibitions on the eve of the conference, mainly with the object of promoting the interests of industries both in India and abroad and increasing the public welfare by spreading useful knowledge among the masses on sanitation and allied subjects.

It is also intended to open a section for indigenous drugs. All those who are interested in the welfare of the country and indigenous drugs in particular should make this section the success that it deserves to be.

The exhibition is proposed to be held in the South Indian Atletic Assosciation grounds during the Park Fair season when thousands of people will gather.

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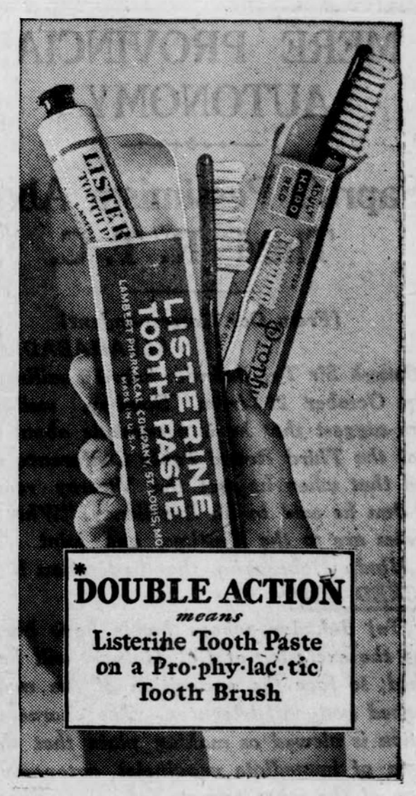

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BOMBAY COUNCIL

NOVEMBER SESSION *PROVISIONAL AGENDA*

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The provisional agenda for the third session of the Legislative Council, to be held at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday. November 22nd at 2 p. m. includes:

Nomination of four chairman by the President. Government Bills and non-official bills. The following is the list of non-official bills:-

Bill further too amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, Gokhale.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—first reading—Mr. J. G. More.

A bill to regulate the keeping of accounts of certain transactions—First reading—Mr. Syed Munawar.

A Bill further amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923.—First reading.—Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923—first reading Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of Act of 1887.—First reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879:—First Reading—Mr. S. K. Bole.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888).—First reading—Mr. S. K. Bole.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading, Mr. S. K. Bole.

A Bill further to amend the Sind Incumbered Estates Act, 1896)—First reading Mr. S. S. Toiani, M. L. C.

A Bill further to amend the City Municipalities Act of 1926)—First reading—Mr. P. D. Kulkarni.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1932

MERE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY ?

Sapru's Pessimism About Third R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25

Although Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is sailing for London on October 29 from Bombay, well-informed quarters suggest that he is pessimistic about the outcome of the Third Round Table Conference cnd it is recalled that when he met the Viceroy recently at Dehra Dun he said to his Excellency: "What separate electorates are to the Muslims, and joint electorates to the Hindu Mahasabha, that Federation is to me."

A PACKED BODY

Sir Tej Bahadur, whose hands have been weakened by the exclusion of Col. Haksar, will have, it is remarked, to face the opposition of the majority of the packed body of delegates. The character of the delegation is viewed as making plain that the forces in favour of immediate provincial autonomy to the exclusion of the other aspects of the constitutional problem have been mobilised.

Despite the report of Lord Sankey having got ready a reform bill with 176 clauses, it is believed, it has been designed to be adjustable to any circumstances. The overwhelming preponderance of confederationists among the Princes' representatives, coupled with the large draft of Muslims of one way of thinking, is taken as a definite indication that provincial autonomy is about to be ushered in by the backdoor, leaving central responsibility and federation to a distant future.

In these circumstances, Sir T. B. Sapru, it is reliably reported, feels that if there is an elaborate attempt to stop short at provincial autonomy it will be his duty to fight to prevent if possible mere provincial autonomy, "From crossing the Channel".

It is the prevailing fear that a break in the conference may come even before consideration of the details of the constitution is reached.

A well-known public man, interviewed, stated: "Taken together, the Government of India's stubborn refusal to release Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of the advocacy of such a course by elements Indian and Anglo-Indian, and the present composition of the Indian delegation to London, clearly prove that Lord Willingdon has locked out peace."

THE KELKAR SURPRISE

Interview With Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 25.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, returned here yesterday from Sholapur, where he had gone to perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. He had an interview with his Excellency the Governor of Bombay yesterday afternoon.

Asked by a press representative regarding this interview, Mr. Kelkar stated that the subject-matter of the interview, which lasted for about three-quarters of an hour, was education or the "educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency."

Now that Mr. Kelkar has been chosen a delegate to the forthcoming session of the R.T.C. his interview with the Governor was not unexpected. It is surprising to many, however, that conversations at such an interview should have mainly centred round matters educational.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kelkar was invited to attend the first session of the R.T.C. but he then declined the offer.

Says the "Dayan Prakash"--"There was, and there still is a political party in this country who think that the Liberals should non-co-operate with the R.T.C. in case Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders are excluded from it. It was so long believed that Mr. Kelkar had favoured this view. But whereas he has already accepted the Government invitation, desbite the total exclusion of the Congress from the R.T.C., there can be no gainsaying the fact, that Mr. Kelkar's attitude is quite identical with that of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jayakar."

It is understood that Mr. Kelkar leaves Poona for Bombay, on Friday next, and sails for England on Saturday, October 29.

R T. C. Invitation Goes Abegging In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

"The Advance" reports that attempts are being made to persuade Mr. J. N. Basu to accept the invitation to attend the Round Table Conference as a Hindu representative from Bengal. In case he declines, the paper says, choice might fall on Sir N. N. Sircar, Advocate-General, Bengal, now in England. If both refuse, Mr. C. C. Biswas will be the third choice.—A. P.

Battle Of Wits In Commons

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Last night's debate in the House of Commons on George Lansbury's censure motion was enlivened by a battle of witty invective between Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Lloyd George.

Sir H. Samuel described Mr. Lloyd George as a keen, successful farmer, especially in the production of fatted calves which had not always found consumers and added that there was not anyone else for George to attack unless Lloyd attacked George and George attacked Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd George retaliating described the qualifications of Sadducees and Pharisees; turning to Simonites he said that Sadducees took a broad and tolerant, not to say worldly, view; turning to Sir H. Samuel he said the Pharisees took narrow self-righteous view straining at gnats after swallowing huge camels.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF SIR P. THAKURDAS

MR. F. E. DINSHAW'S WARNING TO CENSURERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"You call yourselves Congressmen. So am I. You call yourselves nationalists. so am I. But remember, your views are not consistent. As a friend of the Congress, I have suffered financially and in status too, as you all know.

"If you therefore think that I am a friend of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and therefore advise you not press for this resolution, you are mistaken.

"I do so, with the best love of the country's good at heart. If there is any man who represents the Congress, it is Mahatmaji.

"I wished to interview Mahatmaji three times and convince him that this was the time to send some capable person to the R. T. C. to represent India's case in its proper perspective. But I was not allowed. I hope you remember well, that the Britishers in India insist on commercial safeguards and control of finance. If India is not represented this time, her case will go by default for the next fifteen years at least. If you have a better man than Sir Purshotamdas, send him."

With these words, according to a later report, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the well-known solicitor and financier, exhorted the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee not to pass a resolution of censure against Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on Tuesday evening for accepting an invitation to attend the R. T. Conference in London.

COMPROMISE.

Mr. M. S. Captain, solicitor, also expressed the view that the resolution was inopportune.

Principal Mr. Sorab Davar suggested a compromise that the resolution should be modified so as to state that Sir Purshotamdas went to the R. T. C. in his personal capacity only and not representing any commercial interest.

This suggestion was welcomed by practically all the members except Mr. Manu Subedar. Accordingly Mr. Jal Nowroji, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Mr. Dhirajlal Mody and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta were asked to make four separate drafts, which they did. Mr B. N. Karanjia, president, agreed to accept any of these drafts and put it to vote if it was passed unanimously.

DISCUSS IT ON ITS MERITS.

Mr. Manu Subedar is of the opinion that the whole question should be discussed on its merits. The younger members of the Chamber are strongly in support of this view as they consider a question of principle is involved.

It was suggested by some members for the good of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that they should come to a compromise otherwise they warned a split would ensue and it would break the Chamber to pieces and more than 150 members would resign in a body.

It is hoped a compromise will be effected on Thursday evening and a resolution acceptable to all will be agreed to.

THE LIGHTEST METAL

LENINGRAD, (By Mail).

What is claimed to be the lightest metal alloy for commercial use has been obtained by the State Institute of Applied Chemistry. It has a specific gravity of only 1.8 (that of aluminium is 2.67) yet it is described as being as solid as steel.

The alloy is produced by electrolysis from chalcedony found in soliamsk, and contains 91 per cent magnesium.—Reuter.

"Congress Bulletins" Seized In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The police raided a house in Khadia this morning and seized about 200 "Congress Bulletins" and took under custody the occupant of the house named Bachubhai Dhruv.—A. P.

KEEPING PEACE IN CHITTAGONG

Hindu Youths To Be Strictly Watched

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 19.

At a recent meeting attended by certain prominent citizens a resolution was adopted to the effect that steps should be taken to prevent recurrence of terrorist outrages here, and with that object in view, it was proposed to subdivide the five wards of the Chittagong Municipality into 30 subwards, each of the latter with a committee of ten or more; the duty of the sub-wards committees would be first and foremost to fight terrorism and find out if there is any unknown youths in the sub-wards and watch them and give information to the authorities if their movements are suspicious, and to keep watch over all Hindu youths of the subwards and if they be found going astray then first to ask them to rectify themselves and ask their guardians to watch them and if these measures fail to inform the authorities.

It is understood the Municipal Chairman Maulvi Nur Ahmed with five commissioners, Rai Bahadur K. K. Das, Maulvi Abdul Khaleque Mr. P. K. Sen and two others interviewed both the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate who are reported to have approved of the resolutions. The authorities want the resolutions to be worked out in a practical manner.—A. P.

DECREASE IN WORLD SHIPPING

Lloyd's Annual Report

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The annual report of Lloyds Register records for first time for some years that there has been decrease of 400.000 tons in the word's merchant shipping, which is now slightly less than 70 million tons gross.

The decrease occurred despite large construction during the last few years and is attributable to average breaking up of old tonnage to the extent of a million tons annually in addition to 400.000 tons removed from service by casualties. During the last 12 months plans for 139 vessels of 258,000 tons gross were approved, compared with 240 vessels of 564,000 tons gross in the previous year. No immediate improvement in the shipping is indicated.

The laid-up total shipping reached 15 million tons or over 20 (Twenty) per cent. of world's tonnage.—Reuter's Extra Special.

TEA EXPORTS

Java And Sumatra Proposals

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Proposals for the regulation of tea exports submitted by the producers of Java and Sumatra have been considered by the Committees of Indian Tea, Ceylon and South Indian Associations in London which have suggested minor alterations and are now waiting to hear whether they are acceptable to Java and Sumatra.

Sumatra had pointed out that the whole scheme must be submitted to individual members of the three Associations and also to local associations of India and Ceylon before the Governments of India and Ceylon were approached for corporation.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

British Delegate Resigns

SIR W LAYTON'S LETTER TO MACDONALD

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Premier Sir Walter Layton says that there is common ground between the Government and himself on many points for instance the necessity of settlement of war debts and the earliest removal of special measures at present causing virtual blockade of international trade but that there is serious difference regarding further action to restore reasonable freedom in regard to international trade.

He says that the Government view is that the desired result can be obtained through individual negotiations with foreign countries within the limits set by the Ottawa agreements and subject to strict insistence on our most favoured nation rights. Sir Walter Layton fears that the method of bi-lateral negotiation will make very little impression on the world's protectionist system and Britain should press for much bolder and broader plans.

UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE.

Sir W. Layton expresses the opinion that progress in the direction of lower tariffs is handicapped by certain features of the Government's policy. He mentions that apart from tendency to introduce permanence and rigidity of tariffs, meat quotas imply endorsements of the principle of compensatory tariffs in the Ottawa agreements with Canada and Austrialia and the "unhelpful attitude" of Britain towards regional agreements in Europe such as Dutch-Belgian Convention was initialled at Lausanne last July. He adds that he does not anticipate being at cross purposes with the Government as regards financial and monetary policy but financial and economic problems are inextricably interwoven.

In the absence of radical change in world's commercial policy in which Britain's attitude is almost a decisive factor. I see no possibility of really satisfactory outcome of the World Economic Conference on monetary side.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replying, regretting the decision, expresses the opinion that Sir W. Layton is wrong in one or two important points specially the suggestion that all Britain proposes is commercial agreements with individual countries using only strict insistence on most favoured nation rights. He says "the main difference is our varying estimates of securing progress on the lines you favour which depends on the policy of other countries besides Britain."

Sir W. Layton and Sir Frederick Leith Ross were selected in September as British representatives on the Preparatory Commission.—Reuter's Special.

Postponement Of World Economic Conference

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Ottawa.—The reports of the postponement of the date of the World Economic Conference are "based on some foundation," said Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, replying to a question of Mr. Mackenzie King in the Commons. He added that the discussions were still continuing with respect to the date of the Conference.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Sir Walter Layton Resigns

LONDON, October 25.

Owing to difference of opinion with the Government Sir Walter Lyton has sesigned from Preparatory Committee of World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

CITY "CONGRESS SHADOW CABINET" TRAPPED

Dr. Bhasker Patel & Prominent Young Muslim Worker Arrested

TWO POLICE RAIDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. rounded up, this morning, a number of persons believed to be the guiding spirits of the Congress organisation in the city.

A room in house No. 41 in Mirza Street was raided by Rao Bahadur M. V. Desai and two persons found in it were arrested. They were:

Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel, M. D. (London), Chief Medical Officer of the Congress Free Hospital, Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim and Mr. K. D. Merchant.

They are suspected to be members of the Shadow Cabinet of the localCongress organisation.

The C.I.D. had suspected for a long time that the room in question was the head-quarters of Congress workers and that they held secret meetings there and directed the operations of the Congress in Bombay.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim, who arrived in the room later on was also put under arrest. Mr. Hakim is believed to be one of the prominent members of the Shadow Cabinet. Mr. Hakim is a member of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and is well-known as a prominent Trade Union worker in labour area in the city. Last year he was the vice-president of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha.

Simultaneously, Inspector Vanjaria, of the Pydhownie police, raided a room in Mandvi and arrested Govindji Shah, on the suspicion that he was carrying out boycott activities in the rice market.

All the arrests except that of Mr. Merchant were made under the Ordinance.

Mr. Merchant will be charged for breach of the order of the Police Commissioner requiring him to report to the Lamington Road police every day.

WHEN A TRUCE COMES

Magistrate's Reply To A Query

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"What will happen to us when a truce is signed?" asked a volunteer, who was convicted on a charge of picketing, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

"You will be let off," replied the Magistrate.

A uniform sentence of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further six mosths' jail was passed by the Court on eleven Congress volunteers, most of whom were arrested for picketing.

Two of the accused were found guilty of selling unauthorised news sheets. One mas was arrested while picketing a chemist's shop at Dawa Bazar. Six persons were charged with picketing a cycle-shop at Kalbadevi.

The remaining two accused were arrested in a room at Chira Bazar, which was believed to be the haunt of Congress workers.

Madanlal Pitty Jailed For 8 Months

REFUSED TO GIVE PAROLE

Mr. Madavlal Govindlal Pitty was transferred to Bijapore Jail on 16th October. He was released at about 9 a.m. on Monday last, and was ordered not to leave Bijapur and to report himself to the Police between 3 and 8 p.m. He did not comply with the order and was arrested after 8 p.m. on Monday. He was placed before a magistrate on Tuesday who sentenced him to eight months' regorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' more imprisonment. He is placed in "B" class.

Political Conference On Board A Steamer

PRESIDENT JAILED AFTER A MONTH

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 26.

Mr. Kashinathrao Deshmukh, a prominent Non-Brahmin leader of Satara, who presided over the Kolaba District Conference which was held on board a steamer bound for Dharamtir on the 24th September, was placed after one month before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, tried and sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. R. M. Chanderkar, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Political Conference and either other (delegates) were also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SWADESHI AND CONGRESS

Effect Of Restraint Notice

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 21.

Mr. Thakurdas Partabrai Sharma has been served with a restraint notice issued by the District Magistrate of Hyderabad under section 4 (1) of the Special Powers Ordinance, prohibiting his association with political movement or agitation. Among other things he should neither lead any procession nor attend or address any meeting.

This gentleman is the secretary of the local Swadeshi Sabha (a non-political body) and has to organise and attend Swadeshi meetings. As the words 'any meeting' and 'any procession' have created misunderstanding, he has informed the District Magistrate that he is not taking part in the Congress movement and has enquired if he is debarred from organising and attending Swadeshi meetings.

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